EACH TABLET BEARS THE NAME «PALGIN»
PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

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Dag: No Conflict With UAR, They Just Don't Obey

BUENOS AIRES (INA). — The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, said at a press conference on Wednesday that there is no conflict between the U.A.R. and the U.N. although "there are certain decisions not carried out."

He had been asked whether there was a conflict between the international body and the U.A.R. He added, "Furthermore, the latest differences have been brought before the Security Council or the Assembly."

Mr. Hammarskjold was extremely cautious at the press conference, and several times avoided replying to direct questions on Israel-Arab questions.

On the Arab refugees he stated that the final solution must come with resettlement in accordance with their own will.

(Mr. Hammarskjold later left for Paraguay.)

Israel May Approach Security Council

Diplomatic quarters in Jerusalem reiterated on Thursday that Israel is to raise the Suez Canal blockade at the coming session of the General Assembly. They said, in addition, an approach to the Security Council is being seriously considered among other diplomatic steps.

Mrs. Meir, who is to head the Israel delegation to the Assembly for the first two weeks, is to leave for New York on Sunday week (September 6).

It was stressed in Jerusalem last night that Nasser's refusal to heed the representations of the U.N. Secretariat in the case of the Danish vessel, Inge Toft, and his latest confiscation of property belonging to Australia, makes the issue into an international problem rather than local dispute.

Jordan Envoy To Cairo on Monday

Mohammed Shureiki, the new Jordan Ambassador to the U.A.R., is to leave Amman next Monday to assume his post in Cairo, the Old City newspaper, "Falastin," reported yesterday.

"El Jihad" reported Jordan is making diplomatic efforts to obtain one of the vacant U.N. Security Council seats.

INDIAN C-IN-C VISITING CAIRO

The Indian Chief of Staff arrived in Cairo on Thursday on a four-day visit, according to Cairo Radio.

Iraqi Politicians Seek Turk Asylum

Two high Iraqi Politicians have escaped and sought political asylum at the Turkish border town of Maradia, the Old City newspaper "Falastin" reported yesterday.

A Turkish office has begun to deal with the problem of resettling Iraqi refugees who have escaped since last May, when the Mosul revolt failed.

Reuter reported that four Iraqi ministers, including the Minister of Municipalities, Mrs. Nazihe el Dulaimi, returned to Baghdad after the inaugural Iraqi Airways flight to New Delhi.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Ghana has decided to withdraw her application for membership on the U.N. Security Council in favour of Ceylon.

●

The Israeli Maccabi handball team were beaten 16-14 (10-6) by W.A.T. Meidling, a Vienna team, in Vienna last night.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion coming down the gangplank of the s.s. Jerusalem in Haifa on Thursday afternoon upon his return from a fortnight's sea cruise and Riviera vacation. (Photo by Muhlstock)

B-G BACK FROM FRANCE, TELLS STORY OF HOLIDAY

By YA'ACOV ARDON, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Prime Minister, appearing well-rested, sun-burned, and relaxed, returned with Mrs. Ben-Gurion on Thursday afternoon in the s.s. Jerusalem from their widely-headlined vacation on the French Riviera.

"Rather than answer all your questions, let me tell you my story," Mr. Ben-Gurion told two dozen local and foreign newsmen gathered around him in one of the Jerusalem's bars.

"A couple of years ago I wanted a holiday and went to the Sharon Hotel. But I soon realized that I had made a mistake. There, it was work just as always.

"When I went this time to see my doctor, Dr. Sheba — we agree on everything except Dr. Feldenkrais — he examined me, found everything in order, but prescribed complete rest. I knew I would have none inside the country. I could find it only on a ship. So I wanted to spend eight days on a sea trip.

"When we had passed Naples, the people who look after my security said they wouldn't allow me to go back in the same boat. I obey them, and so decided to wait for the next sailing on another ship.

Cairo Radio last night interpreted the shipboard press conference as follows: "Ben-Gurion admitted on his return today from France that he had held talks there with several members of the French Government. He said he was compelled to return from leave because of various matters concerning Israel's security."

"A quiet place was found for me and the French Government saw to it that I wasn't disturbed by anyone. The press people kept waiting outside the house. After a day and a half I went out. A group of six or seven photographers had been kept waiting for a day and a half, and I thought 'What can happen; all they'll do is take pictures,' and I went out to be photographed.

"When we returned to Marseilles to catch the boat, a journalist, I believe he was French, followed us. But the French police were too smart for him, stopped him and

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

Old City Under Care Of Jordan Foreign Ministry

A royal decree issued in Amman last night announced that the Municipality of the Old City of Jerusalem will from now on be under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry, while the Amman Municipality will be under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior.

The Jordan Agency for Social Welfare and Refugee Affairs, which hitherto had operated independently, will henceforth be under the supervision of the Ministry of Development, the B.B.C.'s Arabic transmission reported on Thursday. Announcement to this effect was made by Development Minister Anwar Nuseibeh in Amman.

Nir Addresses IPU Conference in Sejm

WARSAW. — The Interparliamentary Union conference was opened in the flag-bedecked building of the Sejm on Thursday, with a welcoming address by the President of the Polish Council of State, Mr. Aleksander Zawadski.

The Knesset Speaker, Mr. Nahum Nir, who was born in Warsaw, was one of the first speakers, and thanked the Polish hosts for their hospitality.

Speaking in English, Mr. Nir expressed his satisfaction at the Union Secretary's annal report which noted that Israel could make a substantial contribution towards the development of the entire Near East.

The conference sessions are to continue until next Friday. Over 500 delegates representing 50 of the Union's 58 member states are participating.

No U.N. Observer for Laos

UNITED NATIONS. — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold has turned down the request of the Laotian Government to send an Observer to watch the border with North Vietnam.

In a statement published here, Mr. Hammarskjold said he could only act on this request with the sanction of

The U.S. Defence Department said last night that military supplies would be airlifted to Laos within the next few days.

the General Assembly or of the Security Council. He said it was not for the Laotian Government alone to decide that U.N. action was necessary.

In Washington, American officials were confident the promised aid for the Laotian militia would help Southeast Asia triumph in its battle with Communist rebels. However, they said, it would be a mistake to jump to the complacent conclusion that the danger to Laos was receding and that the non-Communist world could turn its back.

In London, on Thursday the Soviet Ambassador, Mr Jacob Malik, and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Lansdowne, met to continue their "exchange of views" on the situation in Laos.

The two officials have been discussing the Laotian situation as Britain and the Soviet Union were co-chairman of the 1954 Geneva conference which ended the eight-year war in Indo-China.

(AFP, Reuter)

Quiet Returns To Luang Prabang

VIENTIANE, Laos (AFP). — Absolute quiet prevailed yesterday in Luang Prabang where near-panic reigned a few days previously in view of the reported approach of Pro-Communist Pathet Lao rebels.

The nearest rebels units were on Wednesday reported to be 60 kilometres north-east of the Royal Capital.

Two Things I Love

Lollipops — and a fresh salad, prepared with Etz Hazayith Extra. Etz Hazayith Extra Oil is the only C.D. refined oil. That's why it's better refined, tastier, healthier too. This oil is ideal for salads, frying, and baking.

De Gaulle in Algeria To Press Solution

By ISRAEL NEUMANN, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — President de Gaulle has been given carte blanche authority by his Cabinet to develop his peace initiative in Algeria.

At Wednesday's crucial Cabinet session, a majority of Ministers expressed opposition to integration of the territory with France, but also said they were tired of the present policy.

Another major decision of the session was that there exists for France no alternative to participation in the Atlantic Alliance and European cooperation. It was appreciated also that France cannot quit the U.N. even should that body vote against her on the Algerian issue.

All 18 Ministers gave the Cabinet session their views on Algeria. The majority view was that the time had come to work out a liberal solution.

However, open supporters of political negotiation remain few, most liberals advocating the definition of a new, evolving status for Algeria, oriented towards some kind of French association with an autonomous Algeria, or some sort of special status for Algeria within the French Community of Nations.

Whatever the method advocated, every minister emphasized that General de Gaulle is the only personality capable of finding a solution. The President has revealed his actual intentions only to a small group of his nearest collaborators, leaving most of the Cabinet members wondering about the character a future initiative might take. In the closing session, however, the President hinted that he entertains a preference for a liberal solution to the continuation of the war.

Premier Michel Debre, whose warnings to the allies in his public speeches have given birth to rumours that France might seek new friends, expressed his view in the cabinet meeting that there is no reversal of alliances possible for France, although, he said, she must try to gain more understanding of her difficulties from her allies, and continue the development of her atomic bomb.

To Tour Battle Zone, Hold Talks

ALGIERS (UPI). — President de Gaulle arrived on Thursday for a four-day tour of inspection.

He will visit the Kabylie mountains where French forces are now combing the region for rebel bands who have succeeded in avoiding open clashes.

The General is also expected to discuss with military and political leaders the prospects for his still-secret plan for swiftly ending the revolt and possibly giving the territory a new status.

After addressing a mass rally in Saida, the President flew by helicopter to El Mellaab, a mountain village in the Western Oran region, where he inspected troops in torrential rain.

He then continued by car to Cassaigne, to spend the night.

The President leaves Cassaigne early this morning and is understood to be making a tour of the Orleansville region between Algiers and Oran.

As a prelude to the President's visit, Algerian insurgents entrenched on Tunisian territory opened up machine-gun and mortar fire on French posts along the 200 km. frontier early in the day, the French military spokesman announced last night.

Norway Refuses Arms to Tunisia

OSLO (Reuter). — The Norwegian Government has decided to refuse an export licence for a shipment of arms to Tunisia, a Foreign Department spokesman confirmed last night.

The arms were to have been delivered by the state-controlled Raufoss ammunition plant.

14 Yugoslav Children Die of Whooping Cough

BELGRADE (Reuter). — Fourteen children have died within the past three days in an epidemic of whooping cough in the Tuzla area of central Yugoslavia. Medical supplies have been rushed to the area, where 200 children in 10 villages are sick.

12 Killed in Yugoslav Holiday Train Crash

BELGRADE (Reuter). — At least 12 persons were killed and 42 injured when the Sarajevo - Zagreb express crashed at high speed at a railway bridge yesterday, hurtling the engine and two coaches over a precipice into a river. The bridge, near Banje Luke, Central Yugoslavia, was destroyed for a length of 20 metres.

More dead are feared to be still under the debris.

Two Killed As Comet Jet Crash Lands

ASUNCION, Paraguay (Reuter). — The pilot and a woman passenger were killed when a Comet jet aircraft of the Argentine airlines made a forced landing in bad weather here on Wednesday night. The plane was carrying 58 passengers from Buenos Aires to New York.

SCHWEITZER HOME

COLMAR, France (Reuter). — Dr. Albert Schweitzer, who has left his lepers' colony and hospital in Lambarene, West Africa, to tour Europe for three months, was warmly received here Thursday by his family and by the Mayor.

Jakarta Bankers Plead 'No Money'

JAKARTA (Reuter). — Indonesian banks and shops reopened yesterday after a 48-hour shutdown following sweeping monetary reforms — but the country's business life remained at a standstill.

The reforms, which took effect on Tuesday, devalued top notes of the Indonesian currency, blocked big bank accounts, changed foreign trade procedure and introduced a new foreign currency rate.

Excited crowds gathered yesterday in front of many foreign and Indonesian banks which lost nine-tenths of their big accounts under the freeze order. Businessmen tried to cash cheques and settle other documents, but bankers said they had not enough money and were awaiting instructions.

Ike in U.K. for Five-Day Visit; To See Macmillan Tomorrow

Pledges to Protect Berlin Until German Unity Achieved

BONN (UPI). — President Eisenhower reaffirmed on Thursday that the U.S. seeks an end to "the tragic division of Germany" and promised that until that time the U.S. and its allies will protect the freedom and welfare of the people of Berlin.

The American President wound up his 23-hour visit to the West German capital by issuing, jointly with Chancellor Adenauer, a communique outlining the two countries' common policies.

The communique spoke of the "close ties between the two countries," and said that "the mutual cooperation of both their countries within the Atlantic Alliance... will... continue to be one of the pillars of the foreign policies of the two countries."

The communique was issued after a press conference — his first abroad as President of the U.S. — in which the President said he:

- **Believed his exchange of visits with Premier Khrushchev may help break the cold war ice jam;**
- **Deplored "bomb rattling" in world diplomacy;**
- **Thought it would be a "grave mistake" to hold a summit conference unless the West is fully confident that some real progress can be achieved, and he would not attend a summit that would amount to a propaganda mill;**
- **Hoped his present mission to Europe will pave the way for better relations with Russia.**

Mr. Eisenhower described the closer political and economic integration of Western Europe as "the hope of salvation for the world."

Better Atmosphere

He said that more than negotiating with West Germany, Britain, France and the Nato countries on specific subjects during his European tour, he was "trying to get a little better atmosphere" in preparation for new dealings with the Russians.

He said it was not his role to coordinate Western policy, but through the process of detailed personal conversations, to make sure that the friendly Western powers were following the same direction pointed out for them by common dedication since World War II.

After almost six hours of talks, the President and the Chancellor drove to a nearby helicopter pad for a hop to Wahn Airfield for the President's departure by jet airliner to London.

The communique issued in Bonn at the conclusion of Mr. Eisenhower's visit said:

The President of the U.S. visited the German Federal capital on August 26 and 27 in order to confer with the German Government.

On the morning of August 27, President Eisenhower called on Federal President Heuss.

President Eisenhower and Chancellor Adenauer then had a private detailed discussion on world-wide political questions.

Following this meeting a larger meeting took place including the President and the Chancellor and also the U.S. Secretary of State and the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, as well as advisers of both governments.

The discussions were conducted in the spirit of friendship and frankness characterising the close ties between the two countries.

The President and the Chancellor discussed the problems of disarmament, Berlin and German reunification, European integration, and the continued cooperation between the two countries in the Atlantic Alliance.

They reviewed in detail the result of the recent Geneva conference. In this context, Western policy in relation to the Soviet Union was discussed.

President Eisenhower and Chancellor Adenauer re-stated their belief that pacts of collective defence in accordance with article 51 of the United Nations Charter contribute to the maintenance of world peace.

The mutual co-operation of both their countries within the Atlantic Alliance, which alliance is of utmost importance to world peace, will therefore continue to be one of the pillars of the foreign policies of the two countries.

The President and the Chancellor reaffirmed their resolve to continue their efforts to achieve the just and peaceful solution of the problems of the tragic division of Germany, a solution consistent with the desire of the German people and assuring peace and security in Europe.

In this context President Eisenhower referred once again to the pledge by the U.S. and its allies to protect the freedom and welfare of the people of Berlin.

Khrushchev Says Ties With Bonn 'Critical'

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Premier Khrushchev told Chancellor Adenauer in a message published on Thursday that Russia and West Germany were now at a crucial stage of their relations.

The text of the message, handed to Adenauer in Bonn by the Soviet Ambassador on August 18, was published in the Soviet press yesterday.

Mr. Khrushchev said that the economic interests of the two countries demand the maintenance of friendly relations, for "we are not competitors." He said that the economy of the two countries complement each other, and economic collaboration would be profitable to both.

30,000 Flock To Welcome Nkrumah

ACCRA (Reuter). — More than 30,000 persons greeted Premier Kwame Nkrumah when he arrived on Thursday at Tokoradi harbour, western Ghana, on his return from his visit to Queen Elizabeth at Balmoral Castle.

People from many parts of the country flocked to welcome him home from Britain, where the Queen appointed Dr. Nkrumah a member of her Privy Council. The Premier flew to London on August 9 following the announcement that the Queen had to postpone her state visit to Ghana in November because she is expecting a child.

Visiting Queen at Balmoral

LONDON. — President Eisenhower arrived on Thursday from Bonn for a five-day visit and will start talks with Prime Minister Macmillan tomorrow, Saturday.

He was given a triumphant welcome.

His arrival here after day-long talks with Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany, marked the second stage of a Western European tour for consultations with top Allied leaders before he meets Premier Khrushchev of Russia in Washington in mid-September.

The Anglo-American "summit" talks will range over the Berlin crisis, German reunification, general disarmament, nuclear weapon testing, the situation in the Middle and Far East, and the problem of aiding industrially under-developed territories.

The President is scheduled to fly to Scotland today to call on Queen Elizabeth at Balmoral Castle, hold 12 hours of talks with the Prime Minister, meet with the Spanish Foreign Minister, and make an unprecedented joint radio-T.V. appearance with Mr. Macmillan.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. Eisenhower will go to Paris on the last stage of his mission for talks with President de Gaulle.

Before leaving for Paris, the President will meet his old war and peace-time colleague, Sir Winston Churchill.

This is the third visit of a U.S. President to Britain during his term of office. President Truman made a brief stopover in Plymouth on his way to the Potsdam conference in 1945. The last visit of an American President to London itself was paid by Woodrow Wilson in 1918.

As he stepped from his Boeing jetliner into the gathering dusk of a warm summer evening, the President was greeted first by the Earl of Gosford, the Queen's lord-in-waiting. Then Mr. Macmillan and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd stepped forward to greet the President, who was accompanied by Secretary of State Christian Herter, and his son and aide, Major John Eisenhower.

After a band played the U.S. and British national anthems the President inspected a guard of honour of the Royal Air Force. The President and Mr. Macmillan then stepped up to a bank of microphones where each made a brief statement.

Household Word

Mr. Macmillan said the President had come for political discussions of "great importance," adding that Mr. Eisenhower was a President whose name was a household word to "all of us" even before he was elected.

Mr. Eisenhower said he was delighted to be back in Britain which he had so much come to love and where were some of his best friends.

The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Eliahu Elath, in his capacity of acting-doyen of the Diplomatic Corps greeted the President. Mr. Elath was Israel's first envoy to the U.S.

Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Macmillan then entered a car which drove off to cries of "Good old Ike." The President stood up in the car, waving and smiling to the shouting and waving crowds along the airport exit roads.

He was spending the night quietly at the home of the American Ambassador, Mr. John Hay Witney.

Messrs. Lloyd and Herter will meet today to prepare for the Eisenhower-Macmillan talks on Saturday and Sunday. *(Reuter, UPI)*

First Polaris Sub Missile Test-Fired

CAPE CANAVERAL (Reuter). — The U.S. Navy on Thursday made its first test firing of a Polaris submarine missile from a ship at sea.

The missile was launched from U.S.S. Observation Island about 12 kilometres out in the Atlantic off Cape Canaveral. First reports indicated that the launching was successful, the first and second stages firing as expected.

The Air Force yesterday carried out a successful 1,500-mile test flight with a 65-foot intermediate-range Thor missile. A recovery ship retrieved the Missile's data capsule off Antigua Island one hour and 22 minutes after the launching.

THE PARTING OF DEAR FRIENDS AT ELECTION TIME

Each day, the controversy between the General Zionists and Herut sharpens. Leaders and speakers of both parties vie with one another in casting aspersion on their respective parties.

It is only two brief years since Herut and the General Zionists were negotiating with a view to merger. After lengthy consultations, both parties announced that they had reached agreement, and that there were no outstanding issues between them. Then, at long last, the press came out with it: there would be no merger, owing to mere organizational and personal differences. (The chief bone of contention proved the choice of a party chief to head the united movement.)

It is not so long ago, then, and now we witness the spectacle of the General Zionists disavowing Herut, while Herut loses no opportunity of making it clear that there is a deep chasm separating the two parties. The former would-be champions of unity are busy taking potshots at one another.

A family quarrel between the General Zionists and Herut is of no interest to the public at large. However, when both these parties suddenly produce different platforms to gain public confidence, one cannot help asking: **what is the meaning of all this?**

SHOULD WE HAVE BELIEVED THEM WHEN THEY CLAIMED TO HAVE BECOME ALIKE AS PEAS IN A POD — OR ARE WE TO BELIEVE THEM NOW THAT THEY ARGUE THAT THERE IS A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM, AND BOTH ARE ENGAGED IN A FREE-FOR-ALL, IN FULL VIEW OF PUBLIC OPINION?

Just what is one to make of the current differences between the General Zionists and Herut, if the sole issue that prevented a merger at the time was the appointment of a united party chief?

IF THEY TRIED TO DECEIVE THE PUBLIC AT THE TIME — WHY SHOULD THE PUBLIC BELIEVE THEM NOW?

IF THEY ARE DECEIVING THE PUBLIC NOW — WHY SHOULD THE PUBLIC BELIEVE THEM?

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
of the
Israel Labour Party (MAPAI)

No Sense of Direction

With sixty odd days to go before the elections, the General Zionists have turned another somersault.

Instead of slogans like "Alternative to Mapai," "Away with Mapai" General Zionist party heads now air their longing for "a government together with Mapai."

Four years ago, the General Zionists tried to "take over" from Herut. There was much talk of a merger, but it never came off (and all because of the question of seats!)

In their search for a new political line, the General Zionists are now copying the Progressives.

It is four years since they threw up the sponge and left the Progressives in government with the parties of the Left.

The General Zionists have tried to compete with Herut. The Progressives, on the other hand, have protected and upheld just interests and principles: among their achievements they can point to a nationalised labour exchange, basic changes in the wages policy, a liberalized economy, freeing of the government administration from the bane of party politics, and realisation of the need to change the taxation system.

This is what the General Zionists term being a "satellite of Mapai."

How can the longing of the General Zionists to be in a league with Mapai be interpreted?

Why should the public believe those who have always failed it — whether in the coalition or opposition?

The Progressive Party

Kurdaneh Textile Works Limited

NOTICE

is hereby given that the

13th Ordinary General Meeting

of the above named company will be held at the company's registered office at Kfar Ata on Sunday, September 6, 1959, at 12 noon.

AGENDA

1. To receive and consider the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account together with the directors' and auditors' reports for the year 1958.
2. To declare a final dividend of 6% for the year 1958 on Ordinary Shares of any class plus a special dividend of 3%, making together with the interim dividend paid on August 19, 1958, a total of 15%.
3. To elect the directors and the secretary of the company.
4. To appoint the auditors.
5. Sundries.

The register of members of the company will be closed from September 1, 1959, up to September 6, 1959, both dates inclusive.

Kfar Ata, August 26, 1959.

By order of the Board
J. ABRAMOV, Secretary

אתא חברה לטכסטיל בע"מ
اتا شركة لصنعة المنسوجات
ATA TEXTILE COMP. LTD.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the

26th Ordinary General Meeting

of the above named company will be held at the company's registered office at Kfar Ata on Sunday, September 6, 1959, at 11 a.m.

AGENDA

1. To receive and consider the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account together with the directors' and auditors' reports for the year 1958.
2. To declare a final dividend for 1958 as follows:
   6% on Ordinary Shares of any class plus a special dividend of 3%
   6% on Deferred Shares plus a special dividend of 3%
   1½% on Preference Shares "B" plus a special dividend of 1½%
   2½% on Preference Shares "C",
   making together with the interim dividend paid on 19.8.58 a total of:
   15% on Ordinary Shares of any class
   12% on Deferred Shares
   10½% on Preference Shares "B"
   8% on Preference Shares "C".
3. To elect the directors and the secretary of the company.
4. To appoint the auditors.
5. Sundries.

The register of members of the company will be closed from September 1, 1959 up to September 6, 1959, both dates inclusive.

Kfar Ata, August 26, 1959.

By order of the Board
J. ABRAMOV, Secretary

Social & Personal

President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi gave a luncheon on Thursday for the U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Ogden Reid.

President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on Thursday received the Israel Ambassador to Belgium and Mrs. Gideon Rafael.

On Thursday the President received the following visitors at the Ben-Zvi Institute in Jerusalem: the Uruguayan Minister, Dr. Pedro Maria Di Lorenzo; the Venezuelan Minister and Mme. Araujo; and Mrs. Mary Reid.

•

Mr. Pinhas Sapir, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Mayor A. Hacohen yesterday visited Safad's industrial zone and the development area in the southern part of the town.

•

Mr. Arthur Levitt, State Controller of New York, was on Wednesday guest of honour at a luncheon given by the State Controller's Office.

•

The Palestine Economic Corporation held a garden party yesterday (Thursday) in the grounds of Beit Sokolow in honour of the Corporation's President, Mr. Joseph Meyerhoff, who is now visiting this country.

•

Dr. Albert B. Sabin, of the University of Cincinnati, on Thursday visited the Hebrew University where he was received by the President, Prof. B. Mazar, and was the guest of honour at a University luncheon.

•

Rabbi Joseph Kahaneman, Dean of the Ponevez Yeshiva, held a reception in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Kraushar, of New York, to commemorate their Netzivut day — the birthday of their son, Avram Ever, himself a Netziv.

•

Mr. N.I. Lifshitz, Manager of the Workers Bank, has returned from a business trip to Europe and America.

•

The Anti-Tuberculosis League's Haifa Branch will hold its annual White Flower Ball at the Can-Can Cafe, Central Carmel, on Tuesday night. The programme includes a fashion show of new Aled models. All proceeds will go in aid of needy patients.

•

BAR MITZVAH

Gideon, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Braude and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. I. Braude, on Saturday, Sept. 5, 1959. Receptions — 22 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Talbieh, Jerusalem, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the grandparents (1st floor). From 4.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. at the parents (3rd floor). Relatives and friends are cordially invited.

•

MEMORIAL MEETING

A memorial meeting for the late Rose Viteles was held on Thursday night at the Alice Seligsberg Vocational High School in Jerusalem. Following a musical rendition by Margery Bentwich (violin) and Shoshana Yellin-Israeli (piano), Dr. Giora Lotan, Director-General of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Mr. Walter Nissel, of Magen David Adom, and Dr. Helena Kagan, of Wizo, paid tribute to Mrs. Viteles' outstanding voluntary service to the community.

•

Mr. Arthur Bauer, of Photo-Barak, Jerusalem, has left for Europe on a study tour. The shop will reopen in November. *(Advt.)*

25 Arab Women Attend Club Organizers' Course

TEL AVIV. — Twenty-five Arab women professionals on Thursday completed a five-day course for club organizers, held at the school here for Histadrut officials.

The seminar was organized by the Working Women's Council, in cooperation with the Histadrut Arab Department.

The participants came from 11 different localities and included 17 school teachers, two headmistresses, a secretary, a social worker and a nurse.

The aim of the course was to instruct them in methods of organizing women's clubs in Arab communities. Miss Nuzhat Darwish, head of the Arab section of the Working Women's Council, told *The Jerusalem Post*. Lectures were given by women Knesset Members and Histadrut officials on various topics related to the position and status of women. Informal discussions were held in the evenings.

The final gathering, on Thursday night, included a short play, songs and folk dances performed by the participants.

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"Alexandra"
The Israel Opera
Sat., Aug. 29.
Tues., Sept. 1; Sat., Sept. 5
BARBER OF SEVILLE
Mon., Aug. 31; Mon., Sept 7
ARMON — HAIFA
LA TRAVIATA
Tickets at "Nova" office, 22 Rehov Herzl.
IN TEL AVIV
Wed., September 2
Beit Ha'am—REHOVOT
FLEDERMAUS
Sunday, August 30
Conductor: Georg Singer
IN TEL AVIV:
Sun., Sept. 6
All parts start at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at the Box Office (10-1, 4-6). Tel 37760

Haifa School Insurance Plan Pays Off for Pupils, Parents

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — About 400 Haifa children will attend secondary schools for the first time this autumn without their parents having to worry about the steep cost. A clever savings scheme initiated three years ago by the Municipality, in cooperation with the parents' Central Council and the Teachers Organization in that city, has brought secondary school education within the reach of wage earners for whom otherwise the cost would have been prohibitive.

In 1956 the savings society named Hessech began collecting monthly premiums from far-sighted parents. The premiums are linked to the cost of secondary education index and thus are inflation-proof.

Since the scheme was started, the index has gone up by 15 per cent. Accordingly, premiums have risen by that percentage since January of this year, but every pound paid in by parents until then has been "revalued" at IL1.150. The same will happen, if, as is likely, higher salaries for secondary school teachers will boost tuition fees.

City Contributes

To encourage parents to save for their children's education, the Municipality contributes one-third towards the tuition fee for every insured child. The scheme originally assumed that the Ministry of Education and Culture would also contribute one-third. Instead the Ministry has introduced progressive tuition fees adjusted to the parents' incomes.

The insured must make up the difference by paying up to IL15, graded to income, to the monthly fee. But it still a more tolerable burden than the IL45 which uninsured parents must pay.

The scheme is financed out of funds obtained from premium payments, from the city's education budget (this year IL40,000) and from earnings from interest. It credits parents with a cumulative interest of three per cent. If they withdraw from the scheme, they receive their savings plus accumulated interest. The society turns the money over as an index-pegged loan to City Hall for the exclusive use of building new schools, charging eight per cent.

The savings society has combined the scheme with insurance for the continuation of premium payments in case of a breadwinner's death. Since 1956, 24 fathers and savings account holders have died. The widows, mothers of 36 children, need not worry about premiums. The insurance schemes pay them until the children enter secondary schools at 14. The cost of that insurance varies from IL1.650 to IL2.350 a year, according to the age of the child.

Free Choice

Parents are entirely free in their choice of a school, providing it is recognized by the Ministry of Education. The more than 400 children who qualify for almost free education this year will attend all the better known private Haifa schools, trade schools, the Teachers Seminar, the Acre Naval College, the Histadrut Office Workers College, the WIZO Trade Schools for Girls and others. Ever most evening secondary schools are covered by the scheme.

The sceptical Haifa public was at first slow to grasp this opportunity. But this year, when word of the impending benefits began to spread, the number of applicants mounted fast.

Parents now pay monthly premiums ranging from IL2.780 for a newly-born up to IL11.710 for a child aged 10 or more. Over 90 per cent of the insured are wage-earners. Self-governing suburbs like Kiryat Motzkin and Kiryat Bialik have joined the scheme. Others have asked to be admitted, and a proposal is being discussed to put the scheme on a national basis.

Professionals in Mapai To Meet in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV. — A three-point programme, including electoral reform, will be on the agenda of the convention of intellectuals and professionals sponsored by Mapai this weekend here.

The meeting has been called by the organization of professionals in Mapai led by Mr. Louis Pincus, the attorney. Delegates of some 2,600 members will discuss ways of extending higher education to wider sections of the population, the diminution of the "social gap" between the various sections of the population and a campaign for electoral reform.

Rotary Fellowship Students for H.U.

A Danish and an American student will attend the Hebrew University during the coming academic year under the auspices of the Rotary Foundation Fellowship programme. They are among the 131 outstanding students from 35 countries to receive such awards.

Per Osterbye, of Holte, Denmark, will study theology at the University in preparation for a career as a minister. The Rotary Club of Grindsted, Denmark, sponsored his application.

Daniel S. Wolk, of Albany, New York, will study philosophy and religion also in preparation for the ministry. The Rotary Club of Albany sponsored his application.

Cooper Retains Empire Title

PORTHCAWL (Wales) (Reuter). — Henry Cooper, British Empire heavyweight champion, retained his title here Wednesday night when he beat Gawie De Klerk, of South Africa, in the fifth round. The referee stopped the fight, which was scheduled for 15 rounds.

Manpower Survey On Employment Trends

The Central Bureau of Statistics this week began its third manpower survey of the year. It is designed to reveal employment trends in various branches of the economy. The survey will include 5,000 families, a cross-section of the population, including Jewish and non-Jewish.

The families will also be questioned as to their language facility and their reading habits, as well as to property. The information given by each family will be used only in compiling statistics, and will be held confidential from Government and other agencies.

'Invisible Exports' To Foreign Missions Here

HAIFA. — The Customs authorities have recognized the sale of Amcor refrigerators and air conditioning units to foreign missions in Israel against foreign currency as "invisible exports." This will entitle the firm to a refund of the "drawback" taxes and will also guarantee it the export premium for such sales.

(The "drawback" represents the duty on raw material imports which the Customs refunds to manufacturers for exports of finished goods.)

This decision follows a recent report in *The Jerusalem Post* pointing out that the existing regulations put Amcor goods at a disadvantage as compared with imported foreign products, which the diplomats may bring in tax-free.

It was learned that, following the Customs decision, a local supply agency has already received orders for a large number of refrigerators from foreign legations.

A FIRST SHIPMENT of 440 sewing machines manufactured by Atzmon factory in Safad, left for Turkey on Wednesday.

Where to go

TODAY

• **Meet the Israeli :—**
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

— JERUSALEM —

• **Tours :—**
9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061. Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre
Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, daily at 12 noon. New University Campus.
• **Recorded Concert:—**
Terrace Music (outdoors). Beethoven, Egmont Overture, Op. 84; Schubert, Symphony No. 9 in C; Rossini, Italian Girl in Algier. 8.30 p.m. at Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.
• **Film Shows: —**
Israel Films daily, Keren Hayesod Hall, 11.30 a.m.
• **Zoo :—**
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Today: 8-9.30; tomorrow: 9-6.
• **Exhibitions:—**
Artists' House: 10-1, 4-6. Works by J. Rosenbaum and Brauer.
Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Rd., Tel. 62727. Est. 1935. Jerusalem's oldest art gallery. Works by Israel's leading artists, in oil, gouache, woodcuts, drawings, miniatures. Come in and browse around. 8-1, 3-7. Friday, 8-2. All purchases mailed upon request.
Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hameiech. Special exhibitions. Tel Gath excavations. Chalcolithic ossuaries from Azor. Also permanent exhibition: Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.
• **Bezalel Museum:—**
Permanent exhibition of Jewish ceremonial art: Norwegian paintings and sculpture. Sculptors as Printmakers and Draughtsmen: Contemporary American Graphic Art; Archaeological pieces, primitive and modern; sculpture. Today: 9-1; 3.30-6.
Bezalel Art Library: Books on Norwegian Art: 9-1; 3.30-6.
• **Art Library:—**
From August 30th to September 6th, the Bezalel National Museum Art Library will be open only in the afternoon (from 3.30 to 6), except on Friday and Saturday. On exhibit: Books about Sir Jacob Epstein and his work to honour his memory.
• **Meet Jerusalem Artists:—**
Tonight and tomorrow night. Tourists and members only. Artists House, 9.30 p.m.

— TEL AVIV —

• **Tourist Service :—**
Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 22229.
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26826. 8 a.m.—3 p.m.
• **Zoological Gardens :—**
Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.
• **Exhibitions :—**
Tel Aviv Museum closed owing to renovations.
18 Contemporary American Artists — paintings and sculptures from private U.S. collections. Helena Rubinstein Pavilion: Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 6-10.
Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv: Today and Tomorrow: 10-1.
• **Y.M.C.A. House:—**
Oneg Shabbat for tourists. Tourist Service, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

— HAIFA —

• **Tourist Centre:—**
Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz. Tel. 67965.

TOMORROW

— JERUSALEM —

• **Music Programme:—**
Saturday Music Hour with organ and records: Mendelssohn, Fingal's Cave Overture, Op. 26; Dvorak, Symphony No. 5 in E Minor, ("New World"). 10.30 a.m. at Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.

— TEL AVIV —

• **Israel National Opera:—**
"Alexandra." 8.30

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:—**
Museum of Modern Art. 1st floor: From Picasso to the Present Day," original prints from the Museum's collection. 2nd floor: Contemporary Israel Art, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

Bear to Remain for Posterity

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The seven-foot Carpathian bear, shot dead in the zoo (shown above with the keepers) here on Tuesday after it had enjoyed only one brief hour of freedom, will presumably outlive, as an exhibit, other members of its species. The skeleteon and pelt of this full-grown *Ursus Arctos* specimen, member of the European brown-bear family, is to be preserved at the local Biological Institute, *The Jerusalem Post* was informed on Thursday.

The meat of the bear will, however, be destroyed. It is unfit for consumption by the other carnivorous animals at the zoo.

The bear was received as a cub from the Prague zoo. It was 13 years old and one of a pair in the recently completed bear pit. The bear's mate appears unconcerned at his disappearance and was seen drowsing in the sun today blissfully ignorant of the fate that had overtaken him.

Women's Fidelity — To Their Job

TAIPEH, Formosa (Reuter). — It was a whisper — only a whisper — but it was enough, and 30 women flocked to the public notary here demanding a mass divorce because they want to keep their jobs with the railway.

Through the booking halls, through the stations, round the yards and up the tracks the rumour had spread: they are going to cut the staff if husband and wife are both working with the railways. One or other would have to go.

About 3,000 workers would have to go, they said.

The Railway Labour Union, appalled by the pleas for divorce, appealed to the administration to reconsider its plans to retrench — but a railway official said he knew nothing about plans to cut the staff.

Inventory Turns Up Tut's Missing Gems

CAIRO (Reuter). — A jewelled gold-plated collar of Pharaoh Tutankhamen's horse, reported missing from the Cairo Museum last week, has been found during an inventory taken of the most precious treasures, Dr. Anwar Shukri, Director of Antiquities, said on Tuesday. The only item missing from this section was Tutankhamen's "magic" sceptre.

The "Journal d'Egypte" reported that the investigations had revealed some irregularities, however, on the part of the Museum guards. As an example, it said that they had allowed barren women to enter the vault where the mummies are kept and cross over them, in the belief that this would cure them.

Crime Rate Down Slightly Since Jan.

The crime rate in Israel for the first six months of this year was lower by 2.3 per cent than in the corresponding months last year, according to a report of the Research and Statistics Section of the Police Force. The number of new files opened was 124.2 per 10,000 population, seven per cent lower than last spring.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem: 5.32; Tel Aviv: 5.50; Haifa: 5.43
tonight and ends Jerusalem: 6.46; Tel Aviv: 6.44; Haifa: 6.48
tomorrow.
Portion: Re'eh.
Haftara: Yeshayahu 54,11 — 55,5

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 5.50 p.m. Arvit, 6.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.30 p.m., Arvit, 6.40 p.m.
Hechal Shlomo. Friday evening Minha — 6.20 p.m. Arvit — 6.30 p.m. Shabbat morning — 8.00 a.m. Service conducted by Cantor Moshe Stern and Choir. Shiur in Pirkay Avot by Rabbi Wohlgelernter — 5.15 p.m. Minha — 6.15 p.m. Talmud shiur by Dr. Warhaftig — 6.30 p.m.
Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight, 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.
Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight, 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.
Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.
Hugim Lehithadshut Hehayim Hadati'im: (Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn Gvirol): Tonight: Arvit, 6.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Tiferet Tzi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.
Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight, 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.
Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.15 a.m. Minha, 5.45 p.m.
Beit Hamoro (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.45 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatokia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 6.00 p.m. Arvit, 6.45 p.m.
Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

British Show New Baby Car

LONDON (Reuter). — European car dealers and motoring experts were enthusiastic yesterday about Britain's new Morris-Austin baby car.

But some predicted that the new British "secret weapon" in the European car market might have trouble finding its target, according to Reuter correspondents.

The British Motor Corporation — Britain's biggest manufacturers of cars — are building the new baby car in Italy in an attempt to beat the tariff wall of the European Common Market.

A Corporation spokesman said the cars would be the cheapest models in 10 European countries, but some Continental dealers said the British baby would not in fact undersell all European models.

In Vienna, for instance, Austrian dealers admired the technical qualities of the British car, but said that at 33,500 Schillings (about £475) it would be more expensive than Germany's Volkswagen. But it is understood that final price details have yet to be announced.

The new baby car is said to have a top speed of more than 112 kilometres an hour and to handle like a miniature racing car. It is driven by an 850 c.c. water-cooled engine placed sideways across the chassis, driving the front wheels through a gearbox underneath the engine and sharing the same oil. There is independent suspension on all wheels.

THE JERUSALEM Municipality is holding a reception at 4.30 p.m. on Sunday at the Municipal Hall for all the descendants of the students of the Gaon of Vilna now in Israel.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

FRIDAY NIGHT

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 5 Ben Yehuda, 2811.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63526. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Zeldnur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gvirol, 22116. Hadassah Hatikva Qtr., 32084. **JAFFA:** Glinka, 19 Rehov 4, 83429. **RAMAT GAN:** Pinel, 41 Hibat Zion, 72821. **PETAH TIKVA:** Russell, Rothschild-Herzl. **REHOVOT:** Klivener, 21 Teller, 95-1341. **HOLON:** Tikva, Struma Sq. **NATANYA:** Natanya.
HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2289. Ahusa, 4 Horev, 81164.

SATURDAY

JERUSALEM: Givant, 12 Ha'ari, Kiryat Shmuel, 63676.
TEL AVIV: (day) Altman, 1 King George, 63721. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 23873. Bilsky, Dizengoff cr. 62346. Kiteiwitz, 22 Hayarkon 83566. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr. (Night): Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24553. Achva, 185 Dizengoff, 24717. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 63253. Frankel, 38 King George, 23721. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr. **JAFFA:** Versano, Rehov 340, 81793. **RAMAT GAN:** Lifschitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. **PETAH TIKVA:** Briut, 13 Hovevei Zion. **REHOVOT:** Klivener, 21 Teller, 95-1341. **HOLON:** Tikva, Struma Sq. **NATANYA:** Natanya.
HAIFA: Hagiborim, 28 Hagiborim, Halissa, 67400. Ahusa, 4 Horev, 81164.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

FRIDAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abeles, 19 Usishkin, 2688. Dr. Cohen, 78 Haneviim, 5540. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Har-Even, 15 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Weiss, 9 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 48 Keren Kayemet, 51374.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Rehov Haneviim, 2434.

SATURDAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hazan, 10 Shikun Rassco, 61578. Dr. Shumert, 7 Gaza, 61474. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV AND HAIFA: Same as Friday night.

New Process Stops Wool Shrinkage

BNEI BRAK. — Widespread interest by textile manufacturers the world over is claimed for a new shrink-resistant treatment for wool which was first demonstrated at the Argaman Dyeing Plants here on Wednesday. Its inventor, Dr. Menahem Levin, told *The Jerusalem Post* that he had received queries from numerous countries following publication of his process in a number of trade journals.

The treatment is an improvement over all previously-known anti-shrink processes. It creates completely homogeneous textures which can be safely dyed. The latter was not always possible with other processes using chloride.

The Levin process retains the natural elasticity of the wool. It prevents "felting" and shrinkage usually caused by laundering. An additional improvement is the "abrasion-proof" quality which doubles the life expectancy of the textiles thus treated.

Dead Sea Bromine

Dr. Lewin, who is a member of the Scientific Research Council and Head of the Institute for Fiber and Forest-Products Research, said that he was promoted in his research by the abundancy of bromide in the Dead Sea. In studying the possible applications of this chemical, he finally tested wool-fiber reactions to a potassium-bromate solution with good reactions.

The treatment adds approximately five per cent to the cost of raw wool or from one to three per cent for finished fashion goods. It was disclosed that a leading textile manufacturer in Great Britain had already processed trial consignments of textiles to be marketed this autumn. Negotiations are also being conducted with U.S. firms. First licencees of the State-owned and patented process are the Lodzia and Argaman plants.

Dr. Levin, who is a graduate of the Hebrew University came to Israel from Poland in 1937. He is the recipient of the 400th anniversary award of Geneva University, given for outstanding research on cellulose materials.

Bigger MDA Lottery Starts Next Week

TEL AVIV. — Sale of tickets for the sixth Magen David Adom lottery will start on Tuesday. More prizes — over 400 — will be given this year than last. They include: five cars, two scooters, four refrigerators and fifteen transistor radios.

The price of a ticket is IL1. The buyer of a double ticket for IL2 will get a coupon for a special lottery for youth with prizes of bicycles, cameras, toys and sports equipment.

The income from the Magen David Adom lotteries has steadily increased during the last three years. From IL89,000 in 1956 it rose to IL310,000 in 1958. This year's target is IL500,000. The income helps to maintain Magen David Adom medical services.

The draws will take place on December 15 in the Ohel Shem Hall here.

Turkish Policeman Killed in Nicosia

NICOSIA (Reuter) — A Turkish Cypriot policeman was shot dead in the Turkish quarter on Thursday.

The policeman whose name was given as Salih Mustafa, was shot outside a Turkish cinema immediately beyond the Old City walls. He was believed to have been employed in the Special Branch.

Students in Search Of Cooperative Living

TEL AVIV. — In search of an example of co-operative living, a group of 11 post-graduate students and their instructor from the Paris Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes arrived here this week. They will devote a month to visiting kibbutzim and moshavim, and will write a collective field study on the subject, Prof. Albert Meister told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The group includes three women — one from France, one from Haiti, and one, Prof. Meister's wife, from Switzerland. Prof. Meister, himself, is a Swiss from Geneva, where he lectures on the sociology of cooperation at the University. He lectures on the same subject at the Paris school, too. Other members of the group hail from Greece, Chile, Madagascar, Senegal, Congo, and Dahomey.

Prof. Henri Desroche, of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, visited Israel last year in order to arrange the visit.

At the Histadrut School for adults, on Monday, Mr. R. Barkatt, head of the Histadrut Political Department, gave the group the first of a series of talks on the Histadrut. A reception for the group was held at the Histadrut Executive building on Monday night. Among those present were heads of Histadrut departments. Mr. Barkatt and Prof. Meister spoke.

Ghanaians to Make Study Tours Here

ACCRA (INA).— Three public figures are leaving for Israel shortly on various missions, it was learned on Sunday.

They are the Transport and Communications Minister, who is to study youth organizations for implementing the Ghanaian youth pioneer scheme, the General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress for talks with the Histadrut, and the Regional Organizer of the Builders Brigade.

CAMARERO WINS CHANNEL RACE

DOVER (England) (Reuter). —Alfredo Camarero, 28-year-old Argentine champion, waded ashore here Wednesday to win the France-England Channel swimming race from an international field. His time was 11 hours 48 mins. 26 secs., well outside the record 10 hrs. 40 mins.

Herman Willemse, of Holland, was second, an hour behind the winner, and Joaquim Pereira, of Portugal, third.

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Entrance in passage

Can-Can Cafe
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Today and tomorrow: last appearances of the Spanish Dance Troupe.
Saturday at 5 p.m.
Afternoon Tea with full programme.
Big reductions.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

AUGUST 27, 1959

Rep. Loan 1952/53	92½
6% Comp. Loan 52/61	77
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser I	98½
3½% Comp. Loan c)	62½
3½% Tavel Dollar	99½
6% Reg. Sterling "A" c)	103½
Def. Loan Bonds 3½% f)	105½
4% Def Bonds f)	106½
4½ Def. Bonds g)	99
4% Loa. C. Debs f)	106½
4½% Loa. C. Debs. g)	99½
Pal. Elec. prod. sh. (Ldn.)	263
4½% Bonds 58/65 f)	114
ditto g)	108½
Keren Hayesod, U. Isr. Appeal	
3½% Deb 52/62 f)	106
ditto g)	102½
6% Deb 59/63 f)	104
ditto g)	99½
The Israel Industrial Trust,	
60/69 a) f)	103½
Igroth 6½% Deb. 58/68	108
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/68	
Class "A" f)	105½
Class "B" g)	107
Rassco 6% pref. ord sh. b)	100
Sh. Loans) ord. sh.	300
Bearer Savings Cert. II'58	97½
Sh. Loans) investment	
Ord. sh. 'B' reg. d)	175
Ats ord 'B' sh.	143
"Kardaneh" ord. 'B'	141½
9% con. debt. 59/62	119
"Tova" ord. sh. a)	142
Pal. Cold. St. (IL10.-) reg.	190
Binar 4% debs. 56/65 reg	95½
Nir 5% pref sh.	95
Gen. Mortg. Sh. ord. sh. d)	145½
6½% Debs. 61/63 f)	108
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	134
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord sh. reg.	115½
Meller ord. sh. reg.	1330
Pal. Brewery 5% con. debs. reg	79½
Assis Rejarano ord. 'B' sh. reg	100
Nesher 4 % debs. "A" 55/64	114½
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh	93
Dead Sea Works	332
Delek ord. sh. "C"	188
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord "A" sh. reg	88
Ellerns Investment Corp. Ltd.	
Ord. Shares (reg.)	194
G.U.S. — Rassco Ltd.	
6½ debs. 61/63 (bearer) f	105½
Housing Loan, "A" 59/69	
4½% (bearer) f)	104½
Housing Loan, "C" 59/69	
6% reg. g)	97½
Ciltex Ltd.	
6% Debs. 61/64 (bearer) c)	102½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1,000

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 410, from Istanbul, 1630; El Al 212, from N.Y., London and Athens, 1720.
DEPARTURES: El Al 409, to Istanbul, 0900; Olympic 601, to Athens, Rome, Paris and London, 0940; B.E.A. 129, to Athens, Zurich and London, 0955; Alitalia 455, to Athens and Rome, 1030; T.W.A. 741, to Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, and N.Y., 1065. El Al 421, to Rome, Munich and Vienna, 1400; El Al 209, to Athens, Paris and N.Y., 1500.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 208, from N.Y., Paris and Rome, 1330; B.E.A. 128, from London, Zurich and Athens, 1955; Olympic 602, from London, Paris, Rome and Athens, 2355; T.W.A. 740 from N.Y., Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome and Athens, 2255, El Al 422, from Munich and Rome, 0555 (Sun.).

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TENDER
Car for Sale
Plymouth "Savoy" 1957
almost new, with automatic gear.
The car may be inspected on Monday (August 31) and Tuesday (September 1) between 3 and 4 p.m. at the stores of Peltransport, 21 Derech Petah Tikva.
Tenders must be submitted not later than Friday, September 4, 1959, 12 noon, to
RASSCO LTD.,
Transport Department, 1 Rehov Har Sinai, Tel Aviv.
P.O.B. 1058, Tel Aviv.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Renewal of Subscriptions
1959/60 Season
TEL AVIV
Regular and "Special" Subscription Concerts
Renewal of Subscription Tickets in Tel Aviv starts on SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, at the I.P.O. Offices, Mann Auditorium (Rehov Dizengoff entrance), daily 10-1, 4-6, Fridays: 10-1.
Renewal of Subscriptions may be made by mail, by cheque or Postal Money Order, made out to THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.
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Notices to the Public
HIGH HOLIDAY MEMORIAL STAMPS
Series 5720
The Post Office takes pleasure in announcing the forthcoming issue, on Wednesday, September 9, 1959, of a memorial stamps' series to mark the High Holidays, 5720, of the denominations of 60, 200 and 350 Pruta.
Details concerning the sale of these new series and first day covers on the day of issue, as well as continued sale of these stamps following the day of issue are posted on notice boards of all post offices.
The stamps and first day cover were designed by Mr. Z. Narkiss, of Tel Aviv.

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(1) Electrical or Electronic Engineer, with at least five years' experience.
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Today's Postbag

The Weather

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	29	16	31	20
Tiberias	36	—	38	27
Haifa Port	26	23	31	30
Natanya	34	22	32	31
Tel Aviv Kirya	66	22	30	30
Tel Aviv Port	71	23	—	29
Lydda Airport	50	19	32	31
Jerusalem	35	15	30	30
Beersheba	29	15	32	22
Eilat	21	24	35	38
Beisan	—	22	39	38

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Winegrad; Mr. & Mrs. Abe Schwartz; and Mr. & Mrs. Sol Schulman, of New York City; and Col. & Mrs. Benjamin Rosenthal, of Trenton, N. J. — all participants in the Israel Bond Campaign — for a week's visit.

Messrs. Theodor Vriesen, Dirk Vanbommel and A. Vankoegenberg of the Dutch television service, to shoot educational films on the Holy Places, (by B.E.A.).

DEPARTURES

Mrs. Ellen Taylor, outgoing U.S. Cultural Attaché, for the U.S. via the Far East, after completing her tour of duty here, (by Air France).

The Chilean Charge d'Affaires, M. Francisco Valdivieso, for home leave, (by Sabena).

Mr. Yehuda Tokatly, director of weather forecasting services at the Meteorological Station at Lydda Airport, to attend an international conference on Meteorology in Montreal.

AMERICAN TOURISTS can now purchase 5 bottles (10 bottles for a couple) of world-known spirits at bargain prices, to be delivered tax free at their homes in the U.S. Apply to **The Duty Free Shop** at the Exit Hall at Lydda Airport. *(Advt.)*

THREE NEW Class Gimmel postal agencies are to opened in the next 10 days. One will be opened in Moshav Kidron on Monday, another in the store of Mrs. Haya Eyal, on Rehov Rothschild, in Rishon LeZion, on the following Sunday, and on the same day a third agency will be opened in Kibbutz Ginossar.

Israeli Lauds Young Ghana Engineers

MONTREAL (Reuter). — Dr. N. Levine, until recently City Engineer of Tel Aviv, yesterday praised Ghanaian engineers who graduated from universities in their own country.

The Israel engineer, who is on loan to Ghana, was speaking at a session of the convention of the International Association of Hydraulic Research as Ghana's official delegate.

Young engineers in Ghana, he stated, have many major projects facing them, the largest being the Volta River hydro-electric dam which is also to be a reservoir for irrigation projects. He described African students as hard workers. Their standards are high, he added.

'Thank You' From Italian Captain

HAIFA. — A letter of thanks was received here from Capitano di Vascello, Luigi Vivaldi, Commander of the Cruiser "Raimondo Montecuccoli" training ship of the Italian Navy, for the hospitality extended to the ship's cadets and crew.

The letter was received by the head of the Government Tourist Office here.

Greenberg Released On IL5,000 Bail

TEL AVIV. — Reuven "Romek" Greenberg, who is accused of obtaining IL25,000 from various businessmen under false pretences, was released by Magistrate B. Korengold on Thursday on IL5,000 bail.

He was arrested at the beginning of the week in Tel Aviv.

MIFAL HAPAYIS

TEL AVIV. — IL30,000 went to the holder of No. 142430, and IL10,000 to No. 272359 in the drawing of Mifal Hapayis held here on Thursday.

Tickets Nos. 130784; 146123; 160805; 188621; and 271564, won IL1,000 each. Tickets whose numbers ended with the figures 4, 5, or 6 won IL2. Prizes of IL500, IL100, IL40, IL20, and IL5 were also drawn.

In the housing lottery, tickets No. 765610, 516482 and 711978 won apartments in Jerusalem, Petah Tikva and Haifa, respectively.

SPAGHETTI. — Giacomino Biancchini won a silver fork as first prize for eating half a kilo of spaghetti in 34 minutes with his hands tied behind his back. He was the fastest eater at a contest at Riva Trigoso, near La Spezia, Italy, in which the participants were not allowed to use their hands.

Ministry Rejects High School Teachers' Salary Demands

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Ministry of Education on Thursday night unequivocally rejected the demands of the independent Secondary School Teachers' Organization for a salary rise, and also announced its refusal to conclude any employment agreement with the Organization.

The Secondary School Teachers' Organization earlier this week threatened to call its members out on a strike within 10 days of the start of the new school term, which begins on Tuesday, if its demands were not met.

The Organization's representatives met with the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. Ami Assaf, earlier in the day to discuss their demands, but the meeting ended inconclusively. Representatives of the Teachers' Association and its secondary school teachers' section, from which the independent union broke away last year, were also present at the meeting.

Ministry Statement

In an official announcement of its stand, released on Thursday evening, the Ministry said that it was willing to consider the demands put forward by all the groups for improvements in working conditions; but it would under no circumstances agree to demands for a salary rise which amounted to between 15 per cent and 28 per cent of the present gross pay of the secondary school teachers.

The Ministry gave the following reasons for rejecting the salary demands:

● It claimed that the present pay of secondary school teachers was higher than that of Government-employed engineers in the equivalent grades. (Maximum gross salary for a teacher with an academic degree IL537 per month. Maximum for an engineer in Grade Dalet—IL501 per month. A school principal, who holds an administrative post, gets a maximum of IL660, while an engineer in a corresponding administrative post — Grade Gimmel — gets a maximum of IL574.)

● The fact that most teachers hold additional jobs, thereby increasing their actual salaries, should also be taken into consideration.

● Granting the salary demands would mean a IL 80-IL100 increase in tuition fees, which are already extremely high.

● It would be impossible to deny similar increases to all school teachers if the secondary school teachers' demands were met. This would mean an additional expenditure of IL9m. annually.

The spokesman of the Secondary School Teachers' Organization released a statement after the talks blaming the impasse on the Teachers' Association. The Ministry was prepared to discuss the Organization's salary demands, they declared, but was prevented from doing so by the veto imposed by the Teachers' Association representatives.

(Leader — Page 4)

Neglect Alleged In Hula Valley Project

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — Neglect in maintenance and faulty construction are endangering the Hula Valley reclamation project, and substantial additional investment will be needed if breakdowns and flooding are to be avoided, according to a report prepared by a group of water and drainage experts at the request of the Upper Galilee Regional Council.

The Jewish National Fund, which drained the 60,000 dunam Hula swamps over a six-year period — 1951-1957 — at a cost of over IL8m., is understood to have asked for a report on the project from its own experts. The J.N.F. is currently responsible for the upkeep of the installations and drainage channels, while the Hula Valley Authority, a joint Government — J.N.F. — Jewish Agency body, is in charge of agricultural activities.

The report presented to the Regional Council says that rectifying the many construction faults and repairing the ravages of neglect might cost millions of pounds. Routine maintenance will swallow over IL300,000 a year, or about four per cent of the original investment.

Vegetation has grown on the dykes and along the channels, obstructing the flow of water and causing brush fires during the summer. The main drainage channels are silting up.

The experts said that no precise estimate of the costs could be made, as some of the shortcomings might not be immediately apparent.

The report of the water and drainage experts including that of engineer S. Rubinstein, Ben-Zion Levin, Hassoun Goldberg, and the Agriculture Minister's local development officer, Yitzhak Sela, says *inter alia*, "Grave mistakes were made both in the planning and the execution of the project."

Trial of Ben-Haroush Put Off; Magistrate Ill

HAIFA. — The trial of David Ben-Haroush and three of his lieutenants of the Wadi Salib North African Immigrants' Association was adjourned on Thursday due to the indisposition of Chief Magistrate Miriam Starkman. The four men are charged with obstructing Police in the Wadi Salib district on July 31.

Their counsel, Mr. A. Merinsky, on Wednesday proposed that the court visit the scene of the clashes between police and Wadi Salib residents on the night in question, when a Mapai meeting was being held at the Hadar Cinema.

A 15-year-old boy was detained on Thursday while distributing leaflets calling on Wadi Salib residents to contribute towards the defence of the four men. The boy was released after questioning. According to the police the leaflets did not carry the name of the firm which printed them, as required by law

'Wrong Trees Used In Our Forests'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

MIKVE YISRAEL. — Afforestation authorities in Israel have picked on the wrong species of tree with which to revive this country's forests. This was the implication — though not the stated conclusion — of a lecture delivered by Dr. G. Orshan, a Hebrew University botanist, at a meeting of the National Society of Foresters here on Thursday.

Referring to the coniferous tree popularly known as the "Jerusalem pine," Dr. Orshan said it is unlikely that this species was indigenous to this country; this means, in effect, that it does not reseed itself here.

The significance of this casually delivered statement is that the country's present pine plantations will remain in existence for only a few decades. This type of pine is relatively short-lived and there can be no self-perpetuation as in the case of forests planted with acclimatized varieties.

The pine is found "wild" in this country only in a few places on Mount Carmel and in one or two other areas.

On the other hand, the evergreen oak and other types of trees flourish untended in most parts of the country, indicating that they are "native" growths, Dr. Orshan concluded.

The Jewish National Fund announced on Thursday that it is undertaking the rehabilitation of thousands of carob trees, and the planting of thousands more, on 10,000 dunams of hill land stretching from Matsuba to Ellon, in Upper Galilee.

The operation involves pruning, grafting, stone-clearing, and uprooting wild plants.

M.P. Sergeant Spots Army Deserter

EILAT.—A wide-awake military policeman with a good memory, Sergeant Yom-Tov Nordia, was instrumental in apprehending an escaped army deserter on Wednesday.

The deserter and the M.P. both happened to be flying to Eilat aboard the same plane when the latter recollected having seen the man sitting opposite him in a military prison over two years ago. When the plane touched down at Eilat, the Sergeant asked a civil policeman to request the suspect's identity card. When he could not produce one, the suspected man led the two policeman to his home, and then tried to disappear.

After being caught, he was identified as a deserter who had been sentenced to a term in a military prison but had escaped over two years ago. On Thursday he was flown North under arrest. *(Itim)*

Police Hunt Boy Who Left 'Suicide' Note

TEL AVIV.—Police on Wednesday night began a hunt for a 16-year-old boy from Holon who disapeared earlier in the evening after a quarrel with his parents and left a note saying: "I am going to commit suicide."

The family do not take the suicide threat seriously and believe the boy made it merely to frighten them.

Israeli to Advise Ghana Stamp Service

Miriam Kroll, a stamp designer living in Haifa, has been appointed as an official adviser to the Ghana Philatelic Service.

The Haifa artist has also been asked to submit designs for a series of stamps to be issued to commemorate Ghana's next Independence Day, having designed one of Ghana's previous Inepndence Day issues.

IL154 m. of Agency Budget for Immigrants

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jewish Agency is spending IL154m. out of its current budget of IL185m. on various aspects of immigration and absorption, Dr. Dov Joseph, the Agency's Treasurer, told a press conference in Jerusalem on Thursday.

He was citing facts and figures to prove his contention that there is no discrimination against immigrants from North Africa or from other Oriental Communities.

He said that the percentage of the North African immigrants who settled on the land or in development areas during the period 1948-1958 was greater than that of other immigrant groups, but a greater proportion of the former had left these new settlements and towns.

North African immigrants constituted 20.7 per cent of the total immigration between 1948 and 1958 but accounted for 24.8 per cent of the total numbers who went to settlements and development areas.

The proportion of North African immigrants who had later quit these areas was estimated at 34 per cent, compared with the overall figure of 31 per cent.

2 Years' Jail For Contacting Agent

A man who was arrested on charges of maintaining illegal contact with a foreign agent was sentenced to two years' imprisonment last January, the State Prosecutors Office disclosed on Thursday. The man's name was not given.

The announcement explained that the man was arrested under the State Security Law (1957). He was found guilty of the charges by the Tel Aviv District Court, and the verdict was upheld by the Supreme Court following an appeal.

The State Security Law states that a man charged with maintaining contact with a foreign agent must have a reasonable explanation for his conduct, otherwise, he may be regarded as having communicated official secrets to the agent. Maximum punishment under the law is 15 years.

This law is also that under which Aharon Cohen, the Mapam leader, was arrested last year. Since his arrest Cohen has been out on bail, and his trial is not due until early in 1960.

Magistrate Pays Fine He Imposed on Hawker

TEL AVIV. — Magistrate B. Korengold on Thursday fined a flower seller 500 pruta for peddling without a licence — and then paid the fine himself when the hawker, D. Aknin, who had pleaded guilty, said he was too poor to find the money. *(Itim)*

Bright Lights For J'lem's German Colony

Residents of Jerusalem's German Colony on Thursday celebrated the completion of a section of new street-lighting in the quarter. Some 200 of the new French-made circular street lamps—of the mercury vapour type, have been installed over the past few months in the German Colony, Abu Tor, Ba'ka and part of Katamon.

Recalling the previous dim incandescent lights, Deputy Mayor Ish-Shalom said the new lighting, "to make the city gayer" was only one of the many recent improvements in the southern part of the city.

A garden party was held at the home of Mr. Mordehai Shattner, chairman of the Jerusalem Development Corporation.

A plea for the preservation of the olive grove on either side of the road at the entrance to the German Colony was made by Mr. Shattner.

Mr. Ish-Shalom later told *The Jerusalem Post* that according to the Jerusalem town plan, which has been approved by the Minister of Interior, about 85 per cent of the green area will be barred to building. A number of villas will be put up on the Talbieh side, however, far from the road.

The new street lamps, of which another 300 are to be installed in the Capital in the next 12 months, take a quarter of the current used by incandescent lighting, and give about 20 times more light, Mr. Yosef Stark, the city lighting engineer, told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Jerusalem now has 3,090 street light compared to the 1,470 lights four years ago.

Israel Seamen for Japan To Man Oil Tanker

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Five Israel seamen left by air on Wednesday to join 45 others in Japan who will man the 47,000-ton tanker Patria.

The ship, which flies the Liberian flag, was built in Yokohama and will carry oil to Eilat. Most of the crew have previously served on tankers. The captain is also an Israeli.

Meir, Eshkol, Sapir May Stand As Mapai 'Regional' Candidates

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Three of Mapai's Cabinet Ministers have announced their willingness to stand for the party's Knesset list in the various regions instead of on the central list. Half of Mapai's 120 candidates for the Knesset are to be chosen by the regional branches and the other half by the party's central nominations committee. Foreign Minister Golda Meir will run for the Dan region. Mr. Sapir, whose home is in Kfar Saba, will represent the Sharon region and Minister of Finance Levi Eshkol will stand in the Shomron Region.

The various regions are to choose their candidates during the coming week.

Ihud Hakibbutzim, which has been made a constituency will choose its candidates by Saturday afternoon. Its choice will lie between incumbent M.K.s Baruch Azania., Yosef Ephrati and Arye Bahir, and newcomers Yosef Yizraeli and Aharon Yadlin. The latter is one of the younger generation of the kibbutz movement and appears to have a good chance.

Mr. Yosef Fischer was on Thursday unanimously elected as the candidate of the artisans group for the Mapai Knesset list.

G.Z. 'Big Four'

While the "Big four" of the General Zionist party: Messrs. P. Bernstein, I. Rokach, Y. Saphir and Y. Serlin will head that party's Knesset list, the fate of the other hopefuls is not so definite. Mrs. S. Persitz, who appeared third on the list in 1955, has now agreed to run seventh as long as she appears, it is learned. Although the head of the party's Young Turks, Mr. A. Katz, was originally promised a high position on the list, it is now reported that he may even decline to run due to the low place offered him. He will most probably be accorded 13th place on the list. Ahead of him will appear newcomer A. Goldstein, head of the Private Contractors' Association, Messrs. J. Klebanoff, Z. Suzayeff and S. Bejarano will definitely not run for this Knesset.

The Ahdut Ha'avoda Central Committee convened here on Thursday and chose 100 names by secret ballot for the list. The appointment committee will decide on their order of appearance at the beginning of next week. It is understood that new personalities such as M. Bibi and N. Almozlino, both of the Oriental communities, will receive safe places. The party's ideological leader, Yitzhak Tabenkin, will definitely not run in an assured position on the list.

Schocken Won't Run

Mr. Gershom Schocken has finally announced his decision not to run for re-election on the Progressive Party list. He will be replaced by Mr. Moshe Kol of the Jewish Agency Executive, who will appear second on the list after Minister of Justice P. Rosen. The other names mentioned for the "safe" places are Messrs. Idov Cohen; Izhar Harari; Z. Canowitz; and Yochanan Cohen. The seventh place will probably go to Mr. B. Uziel, the lawyer, who is a member of the Sephardi Community.

The appointments committee of the National Religious Party on Thursday finally decided to drop Rabbi M. Nurock and deputy Knesset Speaker Y. Grinberg from the top half of its Knesset candidates list. It appears that Rabbi Nurock's threat on his return home at Lydda that he would set up his own list influenced the appointments committee.

The position of Mr. M. Kelmer is unclear at present. Following reports of his non-appearance in the party list, his supporters in the Tel Aviv branch of the party, have threatened to appear in their own list at least for the Tel Aviv municipality election.

Boy Injured By Hit-and-Run Car

NAZARETH. — A 13-year-old boy was injured by a hit-and-run driver on Thursday on the Haifa road near Nazareth and was brought to the English Hospital here. Police are trying to discover the identity of the driver.

An eight-year-old girl was brought to the same hospital after being injured by a cyclist. The latter, a boy of 15, was held for questioning.

Beduin Boy Back From Jordan

BEERSHEBA. — A 13-year-old boy from the El Tana tribe was returned home on Thursday after three months in Jordan. He ran away from home after a quarrel with his family.

He was questioned by police on his return and later released. *(Itim)*

M. Tov for Rassco Post in S. America

TEL AVIV. — Dr. Moshe Tov, the former head of the Foreign Ministry's Latin American Division, is to head Rassco's new foreign investments department in Latin America, Rassco announced here on Thursday.

Parties Preparing Election Platforms

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Finance Minister Levi Eshkol is to present Mapai's four-year socio-economic plan to the party's keymen at a pre-election rally in the Mann Auditorium here on Monday.

The plan includes the completion of the Jordan-Negev water diversion scheme; the gradual elimination of relief work projects; full and productive employment; the complete liquidation of the *ma'abarot*; increased industrial investment; expansion of exports until they equal 60 per cent of imports; expansion of employment prospects in the development areas; and an intensive country-wide housing scheme.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion will close the rally with a party programme speech while Foreign Minister Golda Meir will deliver an address on foreign policy. The other two main speakers will be the Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, and Mr. Abba Eban.

The General Zionist's "four-year plan" will be adopted at the party's executive meeting on Sunday, it was learned here. The chairman of the party's executive, Mr. Y. Saphir, M.K., will present the programme.

The Progressive Party will present its own programme at a special pre-election national convention at the end of September, the party Secretary-General, Mr. Y. Artzi, told *The Jerusalem Post* here on Thursday.

Visitors from the Liberal Parties of Ghana, Liberia and Thailand were expected to attend the convention, he said. The Progressive programme would call for the nationalization of health services; the introduction of a more progressive taxation system which would involve the merging of certain taxes and a reform of tax collection methods; the implementation of a basic constitution specifying the rights and obligations of citizens; further liberalization of the economy; and additional steps for freeing the civil service of party politics.

New Candidates On Arab Mapai List

NAZARETH.—The five Arab M.K.s affiliated with Mapai will not be candidates in the coming national elections, the local Mapai secretariat has announced here.

Mr. Mahmoud el-Nashif of Tayiba Village in the "Little Triangle" who has resigned from the El Amal Party, will replace Mr. Faris Hamdan of Baka el-Gharbiya.

Mr. Yusuf Abed Diab, of Tamra Village in Western Galilee, will take the place of Sheikh Suleiman Saleh Salim of nearby Rena Village Mr. Elias Nahli, of Rama, will replace Mas'ad Kassis for the Catholic Community. The Druse Sheikh Labib Abu Rokon, head of the Isfiya Local Council, will replace Sheikh Saleh Khnefess. The fifth member who will not stand is Jaber Mudi.

Mr. Kassis intends heading an independent list. Archbishop Hakim last week declared that he was not backing any candidate for the Catholic Community.

A. HACOHEN HEADS MAPAI SAFAD LIST

SAFAD. — Mayor A. Hacohen was unanimously elected by the Mapai secretariat here to head the Mapai list for the coming Safad municipal elections, it was announced on Thursday night.

BEN-GURION

(Continued from Page One)

asked for his identity papers and other documents, and so he lost us. And now I'm here."

Having ended his account with a sly smile, he met with good humour a barrage of questions.

The sea trip had given him ideal rest, more than the stay in France, though not by any fault of the place where he had stayed. What he had done there? "I wrote and, if it won't bore you, you'll have a chance to read it." What it is about? "An article for the Government Yearbook."

Any meetings? "No, none whatsoever." Guy Mollet? "No." Soustelle? "No." And after writing? "I read."

Mr. Ben-Gurion said he had read only French newspapers. He had bought some books among them "Imagination," by Sartre, and "Traité de Caractère." But he had not found what he really wanted. "For those books, one would have to go to Paris," he thought.

In reply to another question, Mr. Ben-Gurion said he was unaware of any complications which his stay in France might have caused.

Aboard ship, he kept very much to his cabin, was seen once playing chess, and went for his customary long walks to and fro on the ship's sun decks.

Asked whether he had himself decided on his travel arrangements, he replied: "No — they were made for me." He related how he once learned to drive a car. He had never completed his course. His aide, the late Nehemia Argov, had warned him that if he intended to go on driving a car, he, Argov, would quit. So Mr. Ben-Gurion gave up driving and ever since his travel arrangements have been made for him.

Asked about his programme, the Prime Minister said: "I'm going back to work tonight." Except for two or three messages, he had not been in touch with events here. He had not known of the confiscation of Israel-bound mail by the Egyptians. He would have to bring himself up to date.

"This was my first trip aboard Israel ships. I was thrilled and proud. They are wonderful, better than any of the ships on which I travelled in the past. The service is excellent, and the cleanliness!

"The officers and men told me there were no drunks and had been no deserters among them. I don't know about the economic side of shipping, but I feel we have nothing to be ashamed of as a maritime nation."

He had not been sea-sick, he said. He never had, except once when he crossed the English Channel.

Coming down the gangplank, Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Gurion were warmly applauded by the crowd on the quay. They left at once for Tel Aviv.

They had been welcomed on behalf of the Government by Mr. M. Namir and Mr. B. Shitrit.

Among the many others who went aboard the ship to greet them were the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov; Mayor Abba Khoushy; Mapai Knesset members, and the French Consul, M. Jean Binaud.

Meeting in Rehovot

Mr. Ben-Gurion's first engagement on his return was at a closed meeting at the Casa San Martin in Rehovot of a small group of professionals interested in the study of the problem of electoral reform.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Iz'ad Harari, M.K., who favoured the present system of proportional representation. Mr. Ben-Gurion spoke in favour of the constituency system and replied to questions. The chairman was Dr. Yigael Yadin. A second meeting of the group will be held in Tel Aviv next week.

Bentov Attacks Mapai For 'Wild West' Labour Policy

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A violent attack on Mapai labour policies was launched on Thursday by the Minister of Development, Mr. Mordecai Bentov, a Mapam leader, who accused Mapai of being behind the strike of Eilat harbour workers. Mr. Bentov convened a press conference, together with his senior officials, to charge that "the strike was fermented by Mapai, because the port is under a Mapam-controlled Ministry."

The Ministry could not permit labour relations in Eilat to be conducted along "wild west" lines, he said. He feared that Mapai, for reasons of political expediency, might harm the development of the Negev and the country's export trade. A strike of this kind would not occur in a Mapai Ministry, he averred.

His Director-General, Mr. Menahem Bader, said that there were at present no ships at anchor in Eilat harbour, although one was expected to arrive next week.

The strike was unnecessary, Mr. Bader said, and he denied claims by the port workers committee and the local labour council that eight employees had been engaged otherwise than through the labour exchange. Six men were taken on through the Eilat labour exchange, he said, while the other two were transferred when the oil line terminus was handed over to the Ministry.

The head of the Histadrut trades union department, Mr. A. Becker, had refused to tell the Ministry whether the strike had received Histadrut approval, Mr. Bader said. The stoppage was a local affair, but the Eilat labour council has so far refused to meet with the Ministry.

Both Mr. Bentov and Mr. Bader stressed that, since the beginning of the dispute, they had based themselves on the labour contract with the labour council. Accordingly, Mr. Bader had received the approval of Mr. David Arian, Deputy Civil Service Commissioner, to submit the dispute to a parity committee. The labour council had still refused to enter into negotiations, Mr. Bader added.

A few hours before the strike began last Monday, the port management received a letter from the works committee presenting certain demands. These included the right of the committee to veto the employment of new workers; the upgrading of present employees before new men are taken on; and the holding of weekly consultations with the committee.

Mr. Bader said that there had never been any disagreement over these points, and that they could hardly serve as a pretext for striking.

Mr. Bentov stated that none of the eight men involved in the dispute was a member of Mapam. Although some of them had been working on the job for the past two years, it was only now that the council was demanding their dismissal, he added.

It was reported from Eilat late on Thursday night that three representatives of the workers' committee and the deputy port manager had left for Tel Aviv for discussions with Ministry of Development representatives on the strike issue.

300 for Bible Quiz; Registration Ends Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Nearly 300 persons had registered by mid-day Thursday for the 1959 National Bible Quiz, Mr. Zvi Zinder, Director of Broadcasting Services, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. A last-minute spurt was expected before the list closes on Friday afternoon.

The participants will be invited to take the preliminary written examination to be held on September 9, in five or six centres. The questions have already been chosen by a panel of the Bible Research Society. The 70-minute test will consist of 25 easier questions, with the entrant asked to choose the correct reply from among four given answers. This will be followed by eight knotty posers.

The questions for the regional laps and for the final round have not yet been drawn up, nor have the adjudication committees been appointed. The regional quizzes are scheduled for September 30, and will be held in four or five places.

Parts of the regional contests, and all of the finals on October 21, will be relayed by Kol Yisrael.

Eilat-Metulla Marchers Finish 600 Kms. Trek

METULLA. — A 34-day march from Eilat to Metulla by a unit of 20 soldiers came to an end on Thursday as the marchers slogged up the last steep mile to Israel's northern-most settlement, Metulla. Both the marchers and the staff of the mobile laboratory which accompanied them are to receive a week's leave.

The march, which covered 600 kilometres, was made to test the soldiers' reactions to varying degrees of effort under different climatic conditions and varying rations of food and drink.

The men marched 25 kms. a day, five days a week. Two doctors from the climatic research unit of the Medical Corps made 3,000 laboratory tests on the participants during the march. Their report will serve as the basis for deciding on the most effective types of field rations. *(Itim)*

NON-POLITICAL. — Dr. K. Busia, former leader of the Ghana United (Opposition) Party, has accepted a three-year post as Professor of Sociology at the International Institute of Social Studies at The Hague and disassociated himself from his political career.

To Eshed Passengers

As from Sunday, August 30, 1959, special transport services to the seashore will be discontinued, owing to the commencement of the school year.

★

Normal services to summer holiday centres will continue as usual.

EGGED (Eshed)

JERUSALEM MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

Affixing of Posters to Billboards

In view of the imminent elections, the number of posters submitted to the Municipality for affixing to billboards is now far in excess of the amount of space available.

In order to satisfy the minimum demands of all institutions, parties, enterprises, etc., the Municipality finds itself compelled to restrict the size of all posters to a minimum.

Anyone affixing posters should, therefore, note that as from Sunday, August 30, 1959, and until November 4, 1959, the Municipality will not affix posters exceeding half a sheet in size, i.e. 46×62 cms.

This Notice does not apply to Government, Army, or Municipal notices, nor does it apply to the weekly joint advertisement of Jerusalem cinemas.

GERSHON AGRON
Mayor

August 26, 1959.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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REPEAT PERFORMANCE

THE power which the breakaway Organization of Secondary School Teachers discovered last year has apparently not been forgotten and may, before long, lead teachers and schools into a crisis.

A new strike is threatened for the beginning of the school year next Tuesday. Now that the Government has given an unequivocal "no" in answer to the teachers' demands for salary increases and recognition as a union separate from the primary teachers, a strike seems inevitable. It appears that, when they report back to their classrooms on the first day, pupils will find teachers waiting for them, but they are promised ten days of doubt, uncertainty and confusion thereafter, because there will be warning strikes on some days and lessons on others. This is the approach to the problem of enforcing their demands elaborated by teachers bent on demonstrating to the nation that they are every bit as entitled to respect and honour as other classes of professional workers.

Last year the Organization demanded the same conditions as Grade III engineers. This year they have their eyes on the medical profession which they are now citing. What profession will they select next year as a model for their pay rates?

The claim is made that the important thing here is a matter of principle. The Organization insists that it must be recognised as the only body representing secondary school teachers. It must be accepted as a unit distinct from the Histadrut Teachers Union, which includes primary as well as secondary teachers, the pay of its members must no longer be linked with that of teachers in general. At present the Ministry of Education is bound by an agreement to link primary teachers' pay to that of secondary school teachers in a ratio of 75 per cent, so that any increase for the later means a huge jump in education costs.

The secondary teachers' organization claims that status and prestige is involved here. They are academically qualified persons; the rest of the teachers are not. Therefore, they and their just claims should not be mixed up with those of elementary school and kindergarten teachers.

All these demands have been ventilated before. But there are principles involved here on the nation's side. The first is that the attempt to break up the teaching profession into small fragments is a step backward in labour and general social organization. Just as the child's education is a continuous and interwoven process from kindergarten to university so, too, are the tasks, duties and responsibilities of the teachers in each of these stages very much mutually dependent and interrelated. Teachers must unite, work together and understand each other in a common union. Nothing can do more harm to the whole educational process than for one section of teachers to assume an attitude of superiority towards their fellows.

There is another important consideration. The desire of the secondary school teachers to isolate themselves is symbolical of their attitude to the whole economy. We cannot tolerate an attempt by a small group to hold the whole community up because they happen to be in a good strategic position to do so. All wage demands today must be related to the overall wage picture. In education especially, the urgent problem today is to find means to improve our school system so that we can afford measures which will enable new immigrant children to receive special care and attention, in particular, secondary education. If money is available at the scraped bottom of the educational barrel that is the prime purpose for which it should be spent.

The Organization of Secondary School Teachers lost much prestige and respect in the eyes of the community through the strike last year. It would be well advised to think very hard before it hazards the small store of what is left over from that unhappy eruption.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON — By Jpost Zel Lurie

Putting the Heat on Labour

NEW York in mid-August was hotter and steamier than any place in Israel in July except Sdom and Eilat. Washington, the nation's Capital, was uncomfortable in mid-August as any place in Israel including Sdom and Eilat.

President Eisenhower took off for his Gettysburg farm and made it his summer capital, holding his press conferences in a nearby school gymnasium. For state occasions demanding his presence he flew into Washington by helicopter for half a day. His doctors banned him from playing at his favourite Washington golf course during the heat wave.

Congress has been forced to stay in session to finish its business and tempers are getting short. The big squabble at the moment is the Landrum-Griffin labour bill, passed by the House, versus the Kennedy labour bill, passed by the Senate.

The origin of both bills was the Senate hearings last spring on racketeering in Jimmy Hoffa's teamsters union. The bill, sponsored by Senator John F. Kennedy, leading Democratic candidate for president and brother of Robert F. Kennedy, chief counsel of the committee that exposed union corruption, was aimed at curbing the racketeers without affecting labour's basic right of collective bargaining. It was passed by the Senate after several "anti-labour" amendments had been added from the Senate floor.

Anti-Labour Victory

Even with the amendments, however, the bill did not satisfy the Republican leadership and the National Association of Manufacturers. Public revulsion against labour racketeers was running high. This was the time to propose a bill which would effectively block further union organization, particularly in the south where large-scale industrialization is only a few years old and unions are young and weak.

This was the Landrum-Griffin bill passed by the House last week by a vote of 229 to 201. The tide was turned for the bill by a last-minute television broadcast by President Eisenhower in which he presented the anti-picketing, anti-boycott and "states rights" provisions of the bill as the means for curbing racketeers.

Actually, these measures will have no effect on large and powerful unions such as Hoffa's teamsters. They are designed to hamper union organization wherever it is weak. The "states rights" provision invites Southern states to pass further restrictive legislation by providing that it will supersede federal law. George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said shortly after the vote:

Todays vote was a victory for anti-labour forces — the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce. It was not a vote on the issue of corruption. It was a vote to punish honest labour.

The two bills are now before a conference of Senate and House representatives. To them Mr. Meany addressed the following message:

The State-House conferees still can achieve a real anti-corruption measure. We expect they will not kowtow to the NAM threats and blandishments. The conferees can — and we hope will — agree on a bill that will get at the crooks and not injure the workers united for their common welfare.

Privately, however, Mr. Meany told a union meeting that he was not optimistic about the Senate-House conference and that a "killer" bill, as he called it, would emerge. It was up to organized labour, he said, to defeat those who voted for the bill at the polls next year and elect a strong pro-labour house to repeal the new law.

Political Blackmail

James O. Carey, President of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, took the first step today by sending a letter to all congressmen who voted for the measure accusing them of voting for "a punitive, repressive measure intended to weaken all labour unions and thereby all working men and women... This vindictive assault on the labour movement will, in the long run, prove to your constituents that you are less interested in individual rights and democracy than in property rights and the concentration of power in the hands of big business."

Then followed the threat, which the recipients of the letter immediately termed "political blackmail":

You may believe that you are safe in such action because organized labour is relatively weak in your district... You may be right at the moment. We wish to assure you, however, that we shall do all in our power to prove to the working men and women in your district that you have cast your lot against them and they should therefore take appropriate action at the ballot box.

Organized labour will no doubt work even harder in 1960 than it did in 1958 to elect a pro-labour Congress. But a greater victory than they achieved last year will be an almost impossible task. Organized labour had a large hand in the 1958 Democratic landslide which gave that party the largest majority in Congress since 1932. What happened? The landslide fell into the Washington morass and was swallowed up. Southern conservative Democrats exercised their seniority to grab most of the important Committee chairmanships. The minority of Republicans have been able to count on the Southerners to support Administrative measures. The climax of the Republican-Southern Democrat coalition was the majority for the Landrum-Griffin labour bill.

In pushing this bill through the Republican leadership has apparently buried its loudly-touted intention of passing a strong civil rights measure at this congress. Both sides deny it, but there is no doubt that this was the Southerners' price for supporting this controversial measure.

ELI — By Meir

"Eli says if the World Bank is consistent it will also give Nasser a loan to develop his postal services."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

Nasser Ultra-Belligerent

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) writes: "Mr. Hammarskjold's extremely gentle attempts at persuasion and the apathy of the big powers... have encouraged the U.A.R. dictator to invoke the state of 'belligerency' in regard to everything affecting Israel shipping in the Suez Canal. His violations of international law reached a new height with the seizure of mail... and meteorological equipment... The State of Israel, which cannot accept this blow at its basic rights and vital interests, must intensify its political struggle for free passage and bring its complaint against the arbitrary acts of the U.A.R. authorities to the U.N."

Haboker (General Zionist) notes that since the final agreement on the World Bank loan to Egypt has yet to be signed, Israel must try to rouse public opinion against the loan. "We do not think that we are the only ones demanding free passage in the area... It is no secret that the question of free passage interests independent States in East Africa, who fear that their struggle against Egyptian infiltration may lead to Egyptian reprisals in Suez," the paper declares. Ethiopia and Sudan are not pleased either, the paper continues, with the concessions to Egypt demanded by the World Bank in the matter of water distribution.

The paper also finds the secrecy in the handling of news about Mr. Ben-Gurion's trip abroad exaggerated and grotesque.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) stresses that labour must not be deceived by Herut demagogy... for it endangers not only their economic and social gains, but their rights as free citizens. In no lesser degree, it is necessary to prevent a coalition between Mapai and the General Zionists which is likely to bring, in the final analysis, a victory for the aims of Herut.

Davar (Histadrut) supports the enlargement of the area devoted to citrus groves. **Herut** attacks the influence of parties in the civil service and dwells on the damage done to the Hula drainage project by bowing to Syrian pressure.

Ha'aretz (non-party) says that the posts in the new Land Development Authority should be filled only after inviting applications from the public. **Hatzofe** (National Religious) criticizes the strike in the Port of Eilat.

Heard Abroad

It is not surprising that violence towards the police is increasing in Britain. This sort of thing must inevitably get worse so long as prisons are expected to be more and more comfortable and so long as punishment for the criminal is more and more denounced. —
Mr. Kenneth Wood, S. Staffs, stipendiary magistrate.

I searched far and wide in Russia and Poland and could not find a single drum-majorette. Nor did I hear of a single school where the principal was an ex-athlete coach. —Admiral Hyman Rickover.

European Maccabia Cheered Lonely Jews

Danes' Rousing Welcome for (Socially) Record-Breaking Sports Rally

By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

COPENHAGEN. — THE first European Maccabia Games held here from August 16 to 19 were far more significant as a social success than as a sporting one. They were especially welcomed by the 6,000-strong Danish Jewish community which in the word of one of its leaders, fur dealer Semmy Levitan "received a very big injection of Jewishness."

The very real fear of the Danish Jewish community is extinction. Its leaders are the first to admit that they are fighting a losing battle against assimilation. The current rate of marriage out of the religion is 50 per cent for the boys and 25 per cent for the girls. (It is even higher in neighbouring Sweden). This trend has picked up tremendously after World War Two, and is on the increase. "Our little community, and the youth among it, has sometimes felt isolated from the rest of the world's Jewish communities," Mr. Levitan says. And the local community is not very inspired by the activities of the local Zionist Federation or the one Jewish day school. Many of the Danish youth who went to Israel have settled there, and are thus again considered a loss to the community.

And now suddenly, in the middle of August, Copenhagen has seen an "invasion" of Jewish youth, and the Games had all the honours showered upon them. Over 300 Jewish athletes from 12 countries competed in nine sports. Among the European countries where Maccabi is active, only Italy was not represented. Israel sent 27 athletes. The contingents were escorted by numerous officials and fans.

Touch of Pride

What was less expected, were the other visitors who turned up, having changed the route of their tours of Europe to reach Copenhagen, because of the Games. There were American tourists on their way to Russia; a group who flew from Paris by chartered plane at $28 a ticket; delegates from the World Jewish Congress in Stockholm who stayed over the few days; Israelis driving cars to Bergen in Norway "to get away from the heat of Tel Aviv", Jewish members of a British summer camp group in another part of Denmark. Among the Maccabi leaders present were Lord Nathan of Churt, who made a few brilliant off-the-cuff speeches on different occasions every day, Pierre Gildesgame, Belgium's Romi Goldmuntz and Lionel Shalit, chairman of European Maccabi, for whom these Games were a personal triumph and who in the process of arranging them lost considerable weight, for which he was very glad.

A very obvious feeling of great pride touched the local Jewish community, and its leaders wish to think that the Games left an indelible mark. For example, the local Hakoah sports cub, which has 200 active members, was now rushed by Jewish parents come to register their children.

It was a different and far happier story in Copenhagen last week than less than two decades ago, when King Christian X (the father of the present King of Denmark) informed the Nazis that he would personally wear the Star of David if Danish Jews were ordered to wear any sign to distinguish them from the rest of the Danish population. Now here were hundreds of Jews proudly walking the streets wearing Maccabi, Hakoah and Israel badges. One young man from London named George Weil, who came here by car to see the Games, wore the official State of Israel emblem on his blazer "because I'm proud of it." His only regret was that he was not fluent enough in Hebrew to converse with the people who consequently addressed him in that language. On seeing two American girls eating hot dogs at a Tivoli kiosk, Gabriel Nast, a swimmer of the Israel team, commented on the number of American tourists in Copenhagen. "Yes, but these speak Hebrew too," came a curt reply in Hebrew from the girls. They had just spent a year in Israel, "and we came over from Paris to root for the Israelis."

Denmark Thanked

The Danish Prime Minister, Mr. H. C. Hansen, addressed the Maccabi contingents at the opening ceremony. He stressed the value of fostering better understanding between nations. He was presented with a Haggada, which seemed appropriate, considering Denmark's connection with the "Exodus." The Mayor of Copenhagen, Mr. Sigvald Munk, broke off his vacation to return to the city and receive the Maccabi sportsmen at the City Hall. He is remembered by the Copenhagen Jewish community for the time during the Nazi occupation when he, on his own initiative, took the Holy Scrolls and other valuables from the Central Synagogue and hid them until the Danish Jews returned from Sweden after the War. The Israel delegation presented him with an illustrated Bible. Incidentally, Danish Jewry remained almost intact through the War, though quite a number spent time at Theresienstadt.

The Danish press, radio and television gave daily news coverage to the Games. Some events, especially swimming, athletics, and the opening ceremony, were attended by several thousands, including many non-Jewish Danes.

Not unexpectedly, the British, with 60 participants, made up the strongest contingent and took the trophies in football, athletics, weightlifting, table tennis and partly in tennis. Israel came through next best, on top in swimming, handball and the main tennis events. Denmark won the wrestling and Belgium the water polo. Britain's Ronnie Roseman was named "best athlete of the European Maccabia" setting the Games only new Maccabi record when he ran 1,500 metres in 3:55.5 minutes. Dave Segal, the England international, also ran fine races to win the 200 metres in 21.6 seconds and the 400 metres in 49.3 seconds.

But on the whole, the Games were not notable for the records broken or for the discovery of new stars. The sensation of the Fifth Maccabia, Britain's Debra Turner, was below her best here, still suffering from the psychological effect of a mild attack of polio some weeks ago.

Non-Jewish Participation

Because these Games were open only to Maccabi members, some of the events suffered from a dearth of participants. Non-Jewish Danish athletes and swimmers were invited to participate (the initiative came from the Danish sports federation) and where they started they often won. Medals, though, were awarded only to Maccabi participants. Consequently, it is hoped that the next European Games, which will probably be held in Amsterdam or Antwerp, will be open to all Jewish athletes and planned according to the number of participants.

Congratulations are due to little Hakoah of Copenhagen, which single handedly organized the Games on a budget of £8,000, and made a good show of it. The one major flaw in the organization was the accommodation for participants at the youth hostel, where they were crowded on bunks 28 to a room. Because of *kashrut* considerations, no meat was served, and the food, some athletes complained, was not sufficient.

All the Israel participants performed below their best. To reach Copenhagen, for which all the Israelis paid their own fare, they had just completed long journeys and were without proper training. Nevertheless, Elazar Davidman, the 22-year-old tennis player, gave Denmark's twice Wimbeldon finalist Kurt Nielsen, a shock when he led 5:4 and 30-love in the unofficial Israel-Denmark tennis international before impetuously throwing away the most crucial points. But the vastly experienced Nielsen said of Davidman that he was "very talented, and would improve greatly if given more international tournament experience." Neilsen beat Davidman 7:5, 6:4, Torben Ulrich defeated Avidan 6:4, 6:4, and in the doubles the Danes won 9:7, 6:3.

Haim Wein, the capable leader of the Israel contingent, surprised all and sundry by making speeches in flawless Danish. It will be recalled that he was among the Palestinians who passed physical training courses in this country during the thirties, and who established the nucleus of P.T. education in Israel. He led the Israel contingent to the synagogue, Ambassador Zvi Avnon's reception, and the other official functions.

1961 Appointment

At the Maccabi conference held here, the Jewish Agency came in for sharp rebukes for its "insignificant financial participation" in Maccabi activities in the Diaspora. In previous years it had allocated IL.2,500. "If the Jewish Agency expects to receive the aid of Diaspora Jewries, it will also have to look after the Jewish sports education of the youth," Mr. Gildesgame, chairman of the World Maccabi Union, said. The idea that Israel politics had something to do with the allocation was also whispered.

The final night banquet and ball at the plush Trefalke Hotel was perhaps the crowning event of the Games. Here, Danish Jewish young people mixed with the participants in large numbers, and certainly the girls could not claim they felt isolated. The Israelis led hundreds in the spontaneous signing of Israel songs. "This is a memorable night," Chief Rabbi Marcus Melchior declared. Before the buses drew away to the airport in the early hours, badges, blazers, ties, dresses, addresses and kisses were exchanged, and the most widespread greeting was "See you in Israel in 1961" — the date of the Sixth Maccabia.

Readers' Letters

BEGIN'S TACTICS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Listening to Mr. Begin's recent rabble-rousing speeches, full of whines and promises, and watching his antics, gesticulations, fist wavings, boastings, crocodile tears — a spectacle reminiscent of that seen by myself and others in pre-war Germany before we fled — I was shocked by his uniformed shock-troopers who milled about the rostrum.

Whilst we in Israel are familiar with pre-election platforms and the accusations and counter-accusations associated with this period, it is no small matter when certain politicians undermine the fund-raising efforts of Diaspora Jewish leaders by publicly stating that half the money raised abroad has gone into private pockets.

Another most disturbing thing about Begin's speech-making is his incitement of the irresponsible young people who flock to these rallies which are directed against the nation's recognized leaders. It should be kept in mind that three young people are serving life terms of imprisonment for killing a man who, although cleared by the Supreme Court, was a target for political abuse by those who were interested in besmirching the victim's party at pre-election time (even if Herut was not responsible for this abuse).

Words like those hammered by Begin into a hot-headed young mind can put a gun into the wrong hands and our enemies will have all the propaganda they want.

Yours, etc.
ARTHUR M. LIPSCHITZ
Kfar Ata, August 28.

THE BEST MAN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — News has just come to us of the incredible charges levelled against Dr. Amihud Goor. We are deeply shocked, as will be Dr. Goor's many admirers and friends throughout the world.

As you well know, Dr. Goor has given his life in service to Israel, and to its forests — a dedication of heart, mind and soul. We know him and his work well. We find his an unimpeachable character, not only as to integrity, but in wisdom, knowledge and ability. We have seen his work at Ilanot, and observed conditions closely. Our experience in agriculture and forestry practices enables us to assess Dr. Goor's management as skilful and of a high level of administrative competence. To say that the failure of the state planting was due to "mismanagement, disorganization and labour practices," is nonsense. This is, in our view, bias and clumsy political manoeuvring. If failures occurred, they were due to the limitations imposed by a restricted budget.

A search for a man of the highest level of knowledge and ability for Israel's forests could bring forth no one anywhere more qualified than Dr. Goor. This fact is universally recognized.

It would be a logical step to put such a man at the head of the National Forest Administration. For Israel to lose his talents and dedication, by failing to appreciate them, would be a national calamity.

We extend every good wish for Israel's continued peaceful growth and well being, to which we have from time to time contributed.

Yours, etc.
LINA P. DERECKTOR AND
N. B. DERECKTOR
New York, August 21.

RETARDED ADULTS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In his answer to a "Heartsick Parent," in your issue of July 26, the Public Relations Officer of the Ministry of Welfare points out the "difficulty of institutionalising retarded adults who have spent the first 20 years of their lives outside the institution."

But what about those retarded adults who did spend all their years in an institution for retarded children and who are or will be dismissed upon reaching adulthood? "They cannot be maintained," says the spokesman, "as long as public welfare does not demand it." The case has not been forgotten when, a few months ago, a retarded boy killed another boy. We again read this week that a retarded boy of 11 killed his sister by pushing her into the flames of a burning primus. Are such dreadful accidents necessary in order to show that "public welfare demands their institutionalizing?"

When will Government and the public realize that all retarded adults may become a menace to public welfare unless properly cared for in time? It may be true that this burden cannot be borne by the Ministry of Welfare alone. In that case, however, Government should decide who is to take over this heavy task.

Yours, etc.
B. K.
(Name and Address Supplied)
Ramat Gan, August 12.

TUNNEL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — On reading the article about the planned bridge over Nahal Ayalon in your issue of yesterday, I feel obliged to ask the Tel Aviv Municipality what has happened to the tender for a tunnel under the railway which would connect the residential areas of Hadar Yosef, Ma'oz Aviv, Zahala, Ramat Hehayal etc., to Tel Aviv?

The Nahal Ayalon bridge would no doubt be a great convenience to the several factories in that neighbourhood, but surely the thousands of vehicles which travel unnecessary distances, wasting expensive fuel on their way to and from town, deserve at least equal consideration.

Wouldn't that ease transport problems? I should like to point out that we have had enough of answers such as that it's the railway's business. We want to know what the Municipality has done to "get that road under the rails!"

Furthermore, the road passing the Ramat Gan stadium is by now in such a condition that it should be closed to traffic, as it is a definite accident hazard, especially to such small vehicles as scooters.

Yours, etc.
"J. L."
(Name and address supplied)
Tel Aviv, July 27.

Municipality Replies

This bridge is being planned and there is every expectation that it will be built in the near future.

M. KALIR, Head of Information and Public Relations Department of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Municipality.

Tel Aviv, August 24.

THESSALONIKI FAIR

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The Press Bureau of the Greek Diplomatic Representation in Israel feels that your readers would be interested to know that the 24th International Fair of Thessaloniki, considered one of the most important fairs of Europe, will be inaugurated on September 6 and close on September 27, 1959. This year, the Fair extends over an area of 176,000 sq. m.

The U.S., Italy and Israel will erect their own large pavilions; the U.S.S.R., Western Germany, Yugoslavia, Austria, Eastern Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania will, as hitherto, display their products in their national pavilions and in open-air spaces.

The attention of visitors to the Fair is drawn to the fact that according to an international convention a reduction of 25 per cent on the railway tickets of almost all European countries is being granted to bearers of special Identity Cards of the Thessaloniki Fair. The reduction is valid on condition that the Card bears the Fair's seal. The Card also serves as a permanent entry ticket to the Fair.

The Card may be obtained gratis at the Greek Consulates in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv-Yaffo.

Yours, etc.
PRESS BUREAU
Greek Diplomatic Representation in Israel
Jerusalem, August 20.

THEATRE NOTES

Laughter Without Shame

TWO KUNE-LEMLS, by Avraham Goldfadden, presented by George Val with the Do-Re-Mi Amami group at the ZOA House auditorium. Directed by Israel Becker, musical arrangement by Shaul Beresovski, settings by Shaul Avrahami.

WHAT is one to expect from "Two Kune-Lemls," an old musical comedy which, one understands, charmed our grandfathers in Eastern Europe by its crude humour and semi-original tunes sung sadly, "with a Yiddisher heart?" Still, the Kune-Lemls come back persistently to the stage, even to the Hebrew stage. The story has the resilience of a popular comedy which laughs at snubs and persists in charming unsophisticated audiences in spite of official criticism.

The Do-Re-Mi attempt is, indeed, one of the best, for it is utterly unpretentious. When the legitimate Hebrew stage decided to put on some of Goldfadden's comic operas after ignoring him for years, it did so in an apologetic way. There was an air at once nostalgic and condescending about Goldfadden in Hebrew. Israel Becker, who directed for Do-Re-Mi, discarded all this. His Kune-Lemls are frankly farcical characters kept down to decent proportions. The result is an agreeable enough performance, if one accepts the deficiencies of ZOA loudspeakers and the unceremonial behaviour of part of the audience as part of the local colour blending appropriately with Goldfadden's hues. There will always be enough spectators for an unpretentious popular comedy.

The "Two Kune-Lemls" is a comedy of errors about a rich and pious merchant in an East-European community who refuses his daughter's hand to a university student, and the tricks to which the student resorts to obtain his treasured Caroline. Kune-Leml is a lame stuttering and semi-blind prospective husband who would seem more suited to the father's taste.

The part of Kune-Leml the stuttering is played to perfection by Yaakov Bodo. A very good performance — the only one, perhaps, given with the real professional gusto of the entertainment stage — is put on by Miss Getta Luka; she plays Libele, the unfortunate daughter of a marriage broker who can not find a husband for her. Miss Tova Porath, as Caroline, has a good voice and a pleasing appearance. Her partner, Shimon Sigil, also has a pleasing appearance but less voice. The oldtimers, Yosef Goland and Mrs. Halina Sternicka, discreetly leave the spotlight on the young, although it is obvious that without their sustained and expert appearance throughout the play the performance would lack backbone.

S.S.

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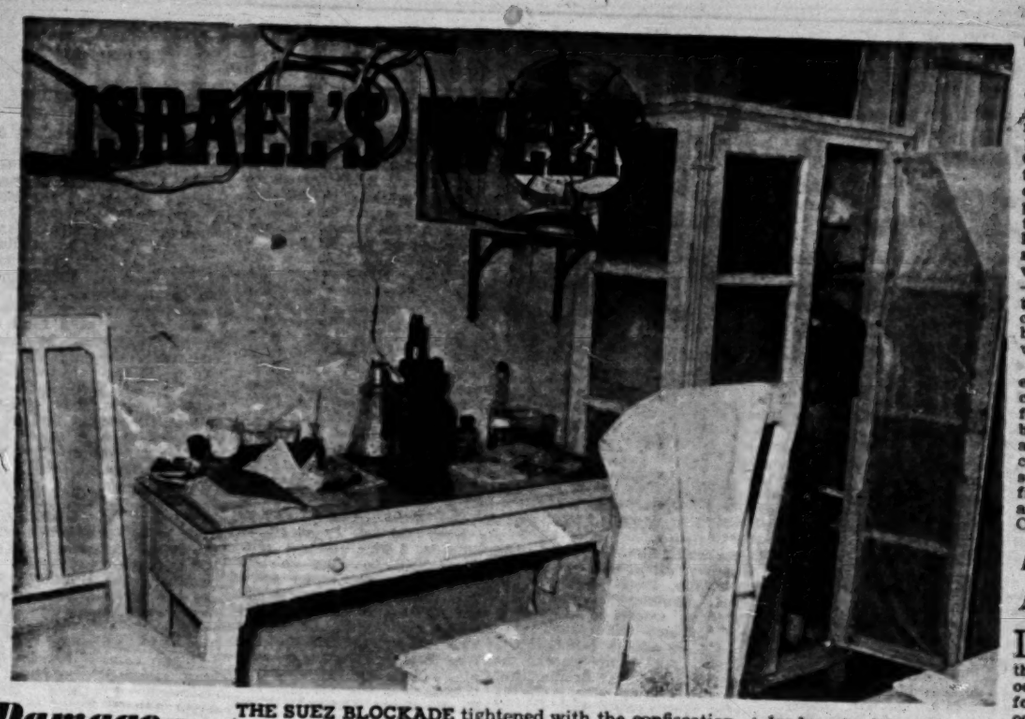

Inadequate laboratory in former kitchen at Haifa's Rothschild Hospital was cited in doctors' report. Photo: Muhlstock

Damage By Day

DURING his six years as U.S. Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjold has visited the Middle East no less than 28 times. On the globetrotting trip that he takes just about every year, he again went to Cairo early last month to try once more to convince Abdul Nasser to lift the Suez Canal blockade.

It took several days for Israel to learn what Nasser's so-called proposals, tacitly accepted by Mr. Hammarskjold had been; even today, the Secretary-General has yet to state clearly in writing on just what terms he thinks the passage of Israel goods through the Canal would be acceptable to Cairo. The only conditions reported — and verbally at that — were that Cairo would consider letting Israel cargoes through if they were given no publicity and if they were sold f.o.b. Haifa, making them the purchaser's property at the time of passage through the Canal.

Officially Mr. Hammarskjold was only conveying Nasser's proposals, because his formal attitude is bound by clear U.N. decisions unequivocally endorsing full freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal. But actually the Secretary-General recommended that Nasser's terms be accepted by Israel as the "best we could get at present."

Israel rejected those semi-official soundings for obvious reasons: international shipments cannot be despatched secretly for any length of time, and publicity could also originate at Port Said, as a pretext for new detentions. What is more, if the sales were f.o.b. Haifa all shipping arrangements would have to be made by the purchasers. This would be very difficult for them. Since few lines to the Far East call at Haifa in view of the Arab boycott, all vessels calling at Haifa must pick up a full cargo there, and Israel enterprises must assist the foreign buyer in his shipping arrangements.

Last week Nasser—assured that the U.N. Secretariat's "quiet diplomacy" would abstain from any public condemnation of his flagrant violations — extended his blockade to the seizure of Israel-bound mail passing through the international waterway. This new act of aggression was carried out notwithstanding the fact that even since the Inge Toft was detained at Port Said nearly four months ago, Israel-bound goods have been passing through the Canal.

Aggression spreads unless it is halted. Mr. Hammarskjold's indulgence and delaying tactics have once more brought the Suez issue to a boiling point. The Secretary-General has stated time and again that no overall solution of the Israel-Arab dispute is in sight and that each problem should be tackled on its own merits. But this theory has lately been distorted, for even urgent issues such as the Suez Canal seizures are being put off from month to month.

Meantime, Mr. Hammarskjold continues to make his famous ambiguous statements. In June, he made what sounded like a suggestion that Israel take her case to the International Court of Justice at the Hague; when Israel objected to any such proposal, pointing to the clear U.N. decisions on the subject he quickly claimed that his statement had been misinterpreted. A fortnight ago, another case of "Hammarskjoldese" almost reinstated Egypt to the position of having a say in who should go through the Tiran straits: the U.N. advised Ceylon to inform Egypt of the projected passage of the frigates it had purchased from Israel in Eilat.

At the U.N. General-Assembly, opening in New York in a fortnight, Foreign Minister Golda Meir is expected to denounce publicly both Nasser's renewed violations of international obligations and the U.N.'s dilatory and damaging tactics.

THE SUEZ BLOCKADE tightened with the confiscation of mail for Israel, as the U.N. Secretary-General made no progress in modifying Cairo's attitude.

PRIME MINISTER BEN-GURION returned from his vacation on the French Riviera.

HEALTH ADVANCES were noted with the successful completion of live polio virus inoculation tests and the beginning of "cobalt bomb" treatments.

THE WADI SALIB riot leaders went on trial anew while the Beersheba rioters drew jail sentences of one month to nine.

A REPORT ON HOSPITAL CONDITIONS in Haifa drew angry charges and counter-charges on the part of a municipal doctors' committee and the Haifa Municipality.

ELECTION CAMPAIGNING got under way with party meetings all over the country.

THE TEL AVIV EXHIBITION was the main attraction for tens of thousands of Israelis and tourists from abroad.

B.G.'s Cloak

WHILE in chancelleries as well as in cafes, French and Israel officials and citizens were still arguing about the true facts behind Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's Riviera vacation, the cloak-and-dagger story was reenacted again as the Premier left France.

Three weeks ago, Mr. Ben-Gurion notified the Cabinet that he was about to take a short vacation. He did not mention where he would spend it, but it was assumed that it would be Sde Boker. At the same time, super-secret arrangements were being made with Zim reserving a number of first-class cabins on the s.s. Theodore Herzl for an unidentified VIP and his entourage. Several correspondents succeeded in identifying the Prime Minister, but a complete blackout was nevertheless observed. Two weeks ago today, just five minutes before sailing time, Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Gurion boarded the Herzl.

The Premier had been on the high seas for three days when his own Cabinet learned about his departure; a letter he wrote to them the day he left was not delivered until Sunday, when they convened for the weekly Cabinet meeting. The Israel public did not know of the Prime Minister's departure, however. Only when some of the passengers who had left the ship at Naples disclosed that Ben-Gurion was on board and *en route* to France, did rumours take wing. The news reached Marseilles in time to bring local officials and reporters to the port to welcome Mr. Ben-Gurion. International agency dispatches from France gave Israelis their first intimation of the Prime Minister's trip.

While French papers gave detailed descriptions of the villa where Mr. Ben-Gurion was staying, the Israel press was unable even to mention its name. Even criticism of the lack of understanding with which the publicity angle of the trip was handled was suppressed; an editorial in *The Jerusalem Post* appeared incomplete. The afternoon "Ma'ariv" received a detailed cable from its correspondent in France but published only the headline "Ben-Gurion — Where Art Thou," making it obvious that this was all that it was permitted to print.

On the return journey the official French news agency was given to understand that Mr. Ben-Gurion would leave the Riviera on September 9, and correspondents were told that the Prime Minister had gone to browse in bookshops, while actually he was already on board ship *en route* back to Israel. And all of a sudden, the full blaze of publicity was turned on the return trip, giving all the details — even the exact hour of the ship's arrival.

Israelis familiar with official press policy were nevertheless ready to believe that Mr. Ben-Gurion had indeed been on a private vacation. The foreign press, however, and mainly the French press, could not imagine the reason for all the mystery, and assumed that Mr. Ben-Gurion had gone to France for some top-secret consultations, possibly with General de Gaulle or at least with Premier Debre — with dark hints that such a secret trip to France had also been undertaken by Mr. Ben-Gurion on the eve of the Sinai campaign.

Mills Of Justice

WITH tension having subsided in Wadi Salib and other areas inhabited by Oriental immigrants, there was some hope that the sudden violence of the misnamed "North African" troubles has been extinguished. The mills of justice ground a little faster this time, too: the trial of one group of rioters was already completed, while the self-styled leader of the trouble-makers was in the dock despite the efforts of the defence counsel.

In Jerusalem, a Magistrate's Court sentenced 13 of the 22 defendants charged with participation in the July 20 Beersheba riots to prison sentences of one to nine months. The sentencing of seven others was postponed, and two were acquitted for lack of evidence. If the assumption that the violence is already over is correct, it could be said that it was really broken in Beersheba, where the pattern of organized trouble-making appeared in full scale for the first time on July 20, and where the police, tipped off in advance, went into action immediately arresting the trouble-makers and restoring calm within one hour, before the rioting got really out of hand. Total damage was estimated at about IL3,000.

Police proved to be on the alert when attempts were made to stir up trouble in other places. They came in for praise from the Wadi Salib inquiry committee, and this week they were presenting evidence in the trial of David Ben-Haroush and three other persons charged with organizing the first and the second Wadi Salib riots.

The trial was resumed this week, after the Supreme Court had rejected a defence plea that the trial be taken out of the hands of Haifa's Chief Magistrate, and transferred to another court. When Mrs. Starkman agreed to try the case not as single judge but in a court of three, the defence tried a new approach and requested a retrial in view of this change in the composition of the court. However, after prolonged deliberations, the court rejected this plea too and the hearings continued.

Sharp Medicine

THREE weeks ago a committee of Haifa municipal doctors sent the mayor a memorandum on the city's health facilities. Their diagnosis of the three municipal clinics was blunt: they are of a standard worthy of the late Ottoman regime, unsanitary, located in unsuitable premises, overcrowded — in short: unsuited for their purpose. At the Rothschild City Hospital the doctors cited a list of ills that money could easily cure.

When the report found its way into the Press this week, the Mayor said it was a "General Zionist opposition move." Two irate deputy mayors added: "The doctors are unqualified in matters of medical administration. The city's health facilities are up to par."

The 186-bed Rothschild Hospital is staffed by a crew of first-rate doctors, among them outstanding specialists. The record of Dr. Ya'acov Seide, the hospital's Medical Director for the past 18 years, is distinguished. Thousands of patients testify to the doctors' skill and devotion.

But what is a matter of deep personal concern for the doctors who see their patients morning and afternoon, is a problem of budgeting for the City Hall men who make up the allocations. There are, of course, different views on priorities. Some of the hospital's departments are adequately equipped, others much less so. For a long time the new wing has been standing empty —for lack of money. The deputy mayors say that the local authorities are not bound by law to maintain hospitals, which is true.

The city pharmacy is entirely satisfactory but the clinics have been inadequate for years. A new large one is being built, but the doctors appear to be impatient. The controversial memorandum seems to be a symptom of financial anaemia as much as poor public relations at City Hall.

Powerful Medicine

DR. Albert Sabin, the U.S. virologist who developed the live virus anti-polio inoculations, arrived in Israel for a ten-day visit. On the occasion of his arrival, the Ministry of Health disclosed that live vaccine had been successfully tested in Israel, in an experiment conducted on 46 children of various ages at the kibbutzim of Gat and Gal-On. One of the interesting effects of the experiment was that the weakened live germ used in this type of vaccination spread to uninoculated children and adults, immunizing them, too.

While the Salk vaccine must be injected, the live vaccine can be taken orally in liquid or tablet form, making immunization simpler and cheaper. However, the Ministry of Health indicated that Israel would continue to stick to the more complicated Salk vaccination so long as experience with live vaccine in other parts of the world had not been fully evaluated by the World Health Organization.

Israel undertook its first programme of Salk vaccinations in January 1957, and the first results were most dramatic. In June, which is usually the peak month, incidence was only 10 per cent as high as the year before, and in July comparative figures dropped to eight per cent. The next year, Israel mothers crowded vaccination stations and everyone hoped that the disease had been finally subdued. Instead, there was a new outbreak of polio — incidence in June 1958 was twice as high as in June 1956, i.e. before the vaccination. Apparently a new strain of virus had emerged and the old vaccine was not effective against it. However, most of the cases were much milder than usual and the death rate was only one-third of what it had been before vaccination.

Hurriedly new types of vaccine were developed, the vaccination season was extended for the whole year and enough vaccine was made available for all those who wanted to be inoculated. As a result of this concentrated attack, this summer again passed without any serious polio outbreak in any part of the country.

Another advance on the health front this week was the beginning of operation of powerful new anti-cancer equipment. At the Hadassah-Hebrew University hospital in Jerusalem a 3,000-curie cobalt "bomb" beamed its rays at the first patients. The new equipment enables the X-rays to reach the malignant tissue at a considerable depth, instead of becoming partially absorbed by the healthy tissue on the way. According to Hadassah officials, the new 3.5-ton machine makes it possible to give Israel patients the same treatment that is available in the most advanced countries. (See picture page VII)

Fair Fair

THE number of visitors to the Tel Aviv exhibition increases daily, but so far it has not fulfilled expectations.

The greatest number of visitors arrives between seven and nine p.m. Children also prefer to come in the evenings because most of the attractions — including various gadgets and advertisement stands for free bites — do not operate during the day.

The spot which constantly attracts a crowd of spectators is the Amron pavilion where a television programme featuring light entertainment and news broadcasts is run from 7 to 11 p.m. The new Biduron or entertainment grounds, which opened two days ago and are only partly finished, also open in the evening with "dry fishing" contests, small self-propelled hired cars running along miniature roads and bridges, an obstacle course, etc. Also unfinished yet is the Isratom pavilion where French models of an atomic reactor and an atomic ship, made in Dunkirk, are being reassembled.

Hostesses at the foreign cities pavilion are puzzled at what they term "the mystery of the missing keys." Every day more keys sent in by participating cities disappear from the display. Total loss to date — nine keys.

The Marinoni Brothers, owners of the Luna park, told *The Jerusalem Post* on Wednesday that until now they have been losing money steadily, for tickets sold hardly paid for salaries and the maintenance of the equipment. The situation was the reverse of what it had been at the Beit Dagon agricultural exhibition, they said, where the success of their shows resulted in postponement of the exhibition's closing date. (See "Walking Around..." Page II)

The Middle East Scene

By Amnon Bartur

Casablanca Hide and Seek

The Arab League Council in session at its last meeting in Cairo. Bureau Photo

IF nothing goes wrong in the meantime, the Arab League Council will meet in Casablanca next Tuesday at the Foreign Ministers' level. The meeting has been long in preparation. Some Arab quarters hope it will usher in a new era of understanding between the member-States — but Iraq will not be represented, and Tunisia's participation was in doubt until only a few days ago.

Ostensibly, the Arab Foreign Ministers will be meeting to discuss the Palestine refugee problem in the light of the report submitted to them by the Arab Experts Conference which met in Beirut earlier this month to consider Mr. Hammarskjold's report on the state of these refugees and his recommendations on their future. There is already some talk about a summit meeting to follow the Casablanca conference; King Hussein is doing his best to bring about such a meeting in the Old City, for fairly obvious reasons, while the League's Secretary-General has suggested that Tripoli, in Libya, would be a suitable place.

Mooted Agenda

Reports from Rabat suggest, however, that the refugee problem will be only one of six subjects to be brought before the Council. In a memorandum sent to the Moroccan Government by the League's Secretariat and published in the Rabat daily, "Al-Rai el-'Am," these items are listed as follows:

1) The situation in Algeria and the budget to be allotted to the Algerian "Government" in Cairo.
2) The question of Oman and the request of the Imam of Oman for a "war budget" to enable him to continue his struggle against Britain.
3) Consideration of the results achieved in the attempts to heal Inter-Arab rifts — i.e. relations between Iraq and the United Arab Republic, which was the subject of discussion at the last Council meeting held in Beirut last March.
4) Introducing new amendments to the League Pact with a view to making its intervention in Inter-Arab disputes obligatory.
5) Considering Mr. Hammarskjold's report on the refugees, and determining the Arab States' stand on it at the U.N. General Assembly.
6) Hearing the League Secretary-General's report on efforts being made to stop emigration from Eastern Europe to "Palestine." The Council will also "be informed of the attitude of the Communist countries toward these efforts."

Refugee Problem Urgent

It is nevertheless obvious that the refugee problem will be the most publicized. Moreover, many responsible Arabs recognize the urgency of the problem and point out that mere rejection of Hammarskjold's proposals is not enough. As these Arabs have been saying, it may be very well for the Arab Governments to say "no" to the U.N. Secretary-General, but it is not on their decision that the fate of his proposals will depend. If the U.N. Assembly decides — as it most likely will — to approve the report, then the Arabs will have no choice. Hence the call to formulate a clear and constructive stand on the subject, and to submit counter-proposals worthy of the world's consideration.

Will the Casablanca parley manage to do this? The prevalent opinion in well-informed Arab quarters is that this is a remote possibility. The Council, they point out, will be formally bound by the report of its "Experts" and will have to base its decisions on their recommendations, the main points of which have already leaked out, despite official secrecy. According to the well-informed Cairo daily "Al-Ahram," they are these:

- Continued immigration into Palestine contributes to the area's unrest and helps Israel in her refusal to implement U.N. resolutions concerning the return of refugees.
- The conference affirms the refusal of Arab governments and peoples, as well as the people of Palestine, to consider any sort of settlement of the refugees anywhere outside their homeland.
- The Arab States reiterate their demand for the refugees' return and ask the U.N. to implement its resolution in this respect.
- While questions of economic development certainly come under the Arab countries' jurisdiction, decisions about the refugees and their fate are out of their hands. The conference regrets that the U.N. Secretary-General has linked these two questions.
- The conference urges that UNRWA's duty should be strictly a humanitarian one, and that it should abstain from doing anything liable to lead to the refugees' settlement outside their homeland. It asks the Arab States to refuse to take up any of the duties now performed by UNRWA, and to reject Hammarskjold's recommendation that education and teaching should be taken up by the host Governments.

Game of Hide-and-Seek

It is clear that on the basis of these recommendations, and others which are no less extreme in tone, the Council cannot adopt any positive stand. The absence of an Iraqi delegation, moreover, makes things even more complicated, since Baghdad is certain to explode any leniency in Casablanca in its own propaganda war against Cairo — a prospect from which the latter will certainly shy away.

The Council will therefore have only two ways of dealing with the situation safely. The first would be to accept Cairo's suggestion — supported by the Lebanese and reportedly also by the Saudis — to proclaim a Palestine Government on Palestinian territory. This course is said to be advanced by Cairo as camouflage for the eventual acceptance of the Hammarskjold proposals, but Amman's vehement and understandable rejection of the project rules out the possibility of its adoption by the Council, for the League's pact decrees that all decisions must be approved unanimously.

The other course of action open to the Casablanca meeting would be the time-honoured one of total inaction and negativeness — and it is this course which the Foreign Ministers will inevitably decide upon. There are even some who try to explain away such an attitude. The theory, recently mentioned by the able commentator of the Beirut "Al-Hayat" goes something like this: The Arab States are not really as blind to realities as they seem to be; they know all the facts, and they are aware of the futility of their present policy; but they do not dare turn to their public and explain the situation in all its dark implications. They prefer that the whole matter be tackled within the framework of the United Nations; if the U.N. adopts a certain resolution, then the Arab States will be compelled to resign themselves to it, and Arab public opinion will absolve them of responsibility.

Thus, while it is probable that the Casablanca meeting will take some important decisions on other items of its agenda, it seems safe to say that no startling results will come out of it as far as the Palestine problem is concerned. The Arabs are still waiting to be driven into action by other people's decisions.

Woods Minus Research

By CHARLES WEISS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE blueprint of Israel forestry is an article which appeared in the May issue of "LaYa'aran," the organ of the Israel Foresters Society. Written by the man who is now responsible for all the trees planted, and to be planted, throughout the country—Mr. Yosef Weitz, of the J.N.F.—the paper lays down the general lines which afforestation will pursue in the next decade as well as sums up the achievements of the past ten years.

Mr. Weitz notes that in the 1948-58 period, the Jewish National Fund and the Government together planted a total of 45 million trees. The Government's share was 12 million, the J.N.F.'s 33 million. In the course of the next ten years, Mr. Weitz wants to plant 233 million trees, more than five times as many as were planted in the previous ten years. He wants to plant 23 million trees a year, instead of the previous average of 4.5m.

This is afforestation on a large scale, by any standards. By 1968, about five per cent of the entire area of Israel will be woodland if Mr. Weitz' target is achieved. An investment of this size — such extensive afforestation will cost many millions of pounds — requires careful thought and close scientific control. But just at this juncture, when the country is about to embark on such an ambitious afforestation programme, it has been decided to separate forestry research from practice.

Until April 1, the Ministry of Agriculture's Forestry Division maintained its own experimental stations to guide its planting operations. Since that date, the Division's planting operations have been in the hands of the J.N.F., while research remained with the Ministry.

It is precisely this point — the wisdom of separating research from practice, the one in the hands of the Government, the other in the hands of the J.N.F. — which has been subjected to question. Prof. Shmuel Sambursky, the Hebrew University physicist who was for many years the Prime Minister's adviser on applied research, wrote a letter a week ago to the Chairman of the J.N.F. Board of Directors to protest against this division, which he called "a step backward" in forestry development.

Although the covenant between the J.N.F. and the Government which would give official sanction to what Prof. Sambursky regards as an unnatural state of affairs has yet to be signed, what he suggested should not be done has already occurred: the Ministry of Agriculture on the first of April transferred its Forestry Division to the J.N.F.; it retained, however, its research facilities and staff at the Ilanot experimental station, near Beit Lid.

Mr. Yosef Weitz and his son, Sharon, the men responsible for afforestation in the J.N.F., have gone on record as favouring this division of responsibility as a healthy phenomenon. Prof. Sambursky takes issue with this view and in his letter to Dr. Granott, he declares:

In forestry in particular, it is impossible to separate research from practice; these functions are complementary and are so conditioned one by the other that any administrative division between them can only lead to duplication and waste of trained manpower and money... This cleavage, and the placing of practical afforestation in the hands of a man lacking the proper scientific qualifications, can only be regarded as a step backward which will bring discoordination and friction in its wake and which will eventually result in the lowering of the scientific standard of forestry in Israel.

Goor's Offer

The man chosen by the Minister of Agriculture to head forestry research, Dr. Amihud Goor, also foresaw this undesirable state of affairs. In the course of one of the meetings which preceded the transfer of the Forestry Division which he headed, Dr. Goor told the Ministers of Agriculture and Finance that he was prepared to serve as director of research under Mr. Yosef Weitz. Mr. Weitz, who was present at the meeting, rejected this suggestion outright. At the time, he stated that he would divulge his reasons for rejecting Dr. Goor's suggestion to the Minister of Finance in private.

It is no secret that Dr. Goor and Mr. Weitz do not get along. But the Minister of Agriculture recognizes in Dr. Goor the man best qualified to conduct forestry research and is not prepared to let him go. (At F.A.O. headquarters in Rome the view has been expressed that Dr. Goor is one of the three top men in the world in the field of arid zone forestry.) On the other hand, Mr. Lau cannot compel Mr. Weitz to work with Dr. Goor in one department, and so an "arrangement" was worked out whereby the J.N.F.'s Afforestation Department undertook to co-operate fully with the Government Research Division.

One instance of how this cooperation has already been translated into practice is worth relating. Only a small proportion of the afforestation in the country is being carried out under the climatic and soil conditions prevailing at Ilanot, and a great deal of its work must be conducted at sub-stations throughout the country. In connection with a particular experiment, a request was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture for expenses for a research team to go to the Negev. The order was not approved and the researchers were referred to the J.N.F. for facilities. The J.N.F. Negev station would carry out the work for them, it was suggested.

This is the second of a series of articles. The first appeared last Friday.

PELTOURS

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DEPARTURES: AUG. 30—SEPT. 4
FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LOD AIRPORT)

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Aug. 30	0035	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, New York
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0945	EL AL	Rome
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	1825	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. Aug. 31	0130	EL AL	Teheran
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	1000	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1225	ALITALIA	Rome
	1400	EL AL	Athens, Vienna
	1500	EL AL	Amsterdam, London, New York
TUES. Sep. 1	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Sydney, Melbourne, or Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Zurich
	0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1130	ALITALIA	Rome
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1245	T.W.A.	Rome, Paris, New York
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
WED. Sep. 2	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens
	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	1500	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, London, New York
	2300	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Darwin, Sydney, Melbourne or Tokyo
THURS. Sep. 3	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Vienna
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
	0900	EL AL	Nicosia
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1005	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1140	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	1245	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1330	EL AL	Nicosia
	1500	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	1540	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
FRI. Sep. 4	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1055	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt New York
	1150	ALITALIA	Rome
	1400	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Vienna
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	to
MON.	Aug. 31	ARTZA	Genoa, Marseilles
TUES.	Sept. 1	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Rhodes, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa

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Made by Dubek — and therefore good

—Another Day Older And Deeper in Debt

By Philip Gillon

"You load sixteen stone and what do you get," the young settler hummed with the careless air of a Cyrano de Bergerac, "Another day older and deeper in debt..."

FEW of his comrades at Moshav Orot, next door to Beer Tuvya, showed such bravado on the monthly pay day. Every other man or woman went to fetch their statements with drawn faces, with strained eyes showing vague hopes that perhaps the month's work would miraculously produce sufficient cash for basic day-to-day living. Apart from one woman whose husband worked as a porter, unloading trucks, and earned over IL300, the story was always the same: IL120 or IL160 or IL180—and this as an act of kindness by the village, since the moshavnik's debt was increasing by another IL200. "I owe my soul to the company store..."

Yet this was Orot, one of Israel's proudest "Anglo-Saxon" moshavim; the paymasters were no latter-day Simon Legrees but were appointed by the farmers themselves. Next to the village secretary sat Emanuel Labes, Secretary of Ha-Ikar Haoved, the department of the Moshav Movement which deals with Anglo-Saxon settlers; thoughtfully he sucked at his pipe and sought solutions or at least consolations for settlers who said angrily: "Can you find me a job?" "Can you tell me how we can live on this?" "When's the next plane back?"

One Canadian is in fact in the process of selling out and going back to Canada. He said that he would return to University there to qualify as an agronomist in a few months' time. Would he come back to Israel? He shook his head savagely.

Milk Crisis

Yet only 18 months ago Orot was one of the most impressive and optimistic moshavim in the country. What has gone wrong?

The crisis is neither ideological nor social. There is no breakdown in morale, no profound spiritual cleavage because of hired labour, no brooding over the sacred and possibly betrayed principles that founded Nahalal. There is not even that small-town bitterness and envy found sometimes in kibbutzim or other agricultural villages. On the contrary, the spirit of fellowship and mutual friendship in Orot is almost tangible. The crisis is due to only one thing—the price of milk.

Orot has been caught through the duality in Israel's agricultural authority and planning. For some time Ra'anan Weitz, Head of the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency, has been shouting Cassandra-like warnings about the dangers of the mixed farm, particularly of the farm primarily based on the dairy. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance and Director of the Settlement Department, has called the cow "The Enemy of the Jewish People" and recently told dairymen that it would be cheaper for him to lodge them at the Dan Hotel than to allow them to go on milking. But the Jewish Agency, the Moshav Movement and the Agricultural Bank have not only encouraged young settlers to go in for mixed farming but have helped them considerably to form the basis of dairy herds.

Notwithstanding the warnings, within the last year the Agency actually imported second-grade cows from Holland to launch new settlers on their disastrous careers.

Orot is in one of the most fertile areas in Israel, with heavy, fertile soil and abundant, comparatively cheap water. It adjoins Beer Tuvya, famous for its massive achievements with dairy cattle. Established six years ago, it was officially planned as most suitable for mixed farming, primarily based on the dairy. Settlers received two cows from the Jewish Agency and one on long-term loan from the Agricultural Bank. They were encouraged to invest their own capital in more cattle. In the last three years the number of families has risen from 26 to 49 (i.e. by 70 per cent) while the number of head of cattle rose from 35 to 200 (by 420 per cent).

When the bottom dropped out of the milk market this year the Government devised an ingenious method for cutting down dairy herds. Milk for drinking is considered to be worth more than milk for dairy products. So two prices are paid. A farmer receives the higher price only for the same amount of milk as he produced last year. Thus a man in Beer Tuvya who produced 4,000 litres last year and now produces 5,000 litres will receive 260 prutot for his first 4,000 litres and 210 prutot for the next thousand. A man in Orot producing 2,000 litres receives 26 prutot for 1,000 litres only.

The difference is ruinous for the new moshav basing its existence on the dairy.

The pay-sheets of Solly Blecher, former South African and Chairman of the Village Council, reveal a disastrous position. Solly has six good cows (three bought from his own capital or by private loans) and 540 laying chickens. In May he produced 3,335 litres of milk for which he was credited with IL540; he was charged IL667 for feed, IL36 for a milk-can and IL27 for water, giving him a net profit on milk of IL120. Four hundred kilos of eggs grossed IL555, against which he paid IL491 for feed, a profit of IL154.

Debit List

The village debited him with IL35 for pipes, IL56 for taxes, IL56 for odds and ends, IL95 for loan repayment—IL242 in all. His total net earning from IL1,400 worth of products thus came to IL32. His family, unfortunately, likes to eat, so the village allowed him IL160 and increased his debt accordingly.

The following month, Solly's earnings from eggs went up to IL680, but his milk dropped to IL764; vegetables brought him IL84, giving total gross earnings of IL1,448. Cow feed cost him IL632 and poultry feed IL455; taxes and water jumped to IL-154; he paid IL164 on a loan, thus showing a loss for the month of IL50. He was given IL150 cash for his family — and his debt jumped by IL200.

In simple terms Solly is obviously not earning a living. His debt is rising by slightly more than the cash allowed him for his family. He has no hope whatsoever of paying his long-term loans to official bodies or his private debts.

The position of Bennie Miller, a former youth leader in South Africa, is desperate. Bennie was in Israel during the War of Independence, and served with Palmach and Mahal; he returned to South Africa and worked in the Zionist Federation. Exactly a year ago last week a dream came true — he settled at Orot. The Jewish Agency gave him two Dutch cows at IL1,400 each and the Agricultural Bank a loan to purchase a third.

Dog days at Orot. Wives weigh in tomatoes; all those in the foreground were rejected. Below, Solly Blecher and Bennie Miller (left) take a breather. In the background is the "enemy": the cow.

Photos by Gillon

18-Hour Day

Today Bennie is selling one of these Dutch cows, which is inferior, for half the price charged to him. He supplements his earnings from the farm by working as a welder or as a loader. He has 200 chickens. He calculates that he rises at four and works, odd jobs included, till 10 or 11 at night. His head spins with ploughing schedules, for late tomatoes, cucumbers, hay, early cabbages, winter potatoes — none of which will pay if there is a glut. With all prices so near to marginal level, this jack-of-all-trades farming, once a form of insurance against loss in one division, is simply a guarantee of total failure. The mixed farm makes only for less rationalization.

For his year's labour Bennie has to show — a debt of IL-3,000 to the village, plus unpaid debts to the Agricultural Bank and the S.A. Zionist Federation!

Bennie's new plan is to cut his loss by giving up mixed farming and closing his dairy. He will take an outside job and will plant trees — poplar for timber, carobs for cattle and orchards — so that little work will be needed on the farm for several years. But this would be a disastrous deviation from the national agricultural plan, which contemplates trees on poor soils with little water, and dairy farming in the Orot area. Plantations on Orot will cost the country precious water and arable soil.

Alec Greenman, pharmacist turned farmer, has been at Orot two-and-a-half years. He invested IL15,000 of his own money over and above his Agency and Agricultural Bank loans. Now he owes IL-4,400 and has three cows left. He will try farming till next year; if it fails, he will revert to pharmacy.

From articles in "The Settler," an official publication of Ha-Ikar Haoved, it is clear that few new moshavniks can expect to earn a living from their land unless they invest IL20,000-IL30,000 capital over and above official budgets and loans: several knowledgeable persons suggest "outside work" during those years as the solution. The trouble with Orot is the settlers have gone so deeply into dairy farming that the farm demands all their time and care; at the same time the farms are not sufficiently developed to enable them to survive a poor year. To break even, each farmer should have at least seven or eight good milch cows.

Suggested Solution

The solution suggested by Emanuel Labes in an interview, after the pathetic "Pay Day," was that Orot should be paid the top price for all its milk and should be given support to establish its chicken-runs, while debts should be consolidated on a long-term basis. He pointed out that Orot is unusual in that it is the only new moshav based on milk established in recent years.

Solly Blecher sums up:

—All my life I was taught that it is good Zionism to settle on the land. We in Orot are not playing at it; most of us have been through the mill and we genuinely want to stay in the moshav. We love the life; we've got no social or ideological worries. Give us a fair price for our milk and as far as we're concerned there's no moshav crisis. Leave it as it is and many of us will be forced to leave. It's as simple as that.

Let's Make (Organized) Films

Private Company Could Launch Industry

By Meyer Levin

Author of "Compulsion" and "Eva"

WITH film production on the decline, and indeed in a state of crisis in most of the world's studios, there appears to be a coming wave of production in Israel. As usual, what seems topsy-turvy in the rest of the world is in some ways sensible here. But the glamorous prospects should be coldly examined.

The advantages in a film industry are all too obvious. The raw material is talent, and everyone thinks he has it. The product is exportable and earnings, in hard currency, can be fabulous. (So can losses.)

Secondly, there is a propaganda advantage. Even when a film is not concerned with "Tsionut," it can have powerful propagandistic effects if its Israel characters arouse feelings of empathy in world-wide audiences.

So let's make films! There is even a shortage of product on the world market, since production has been curtailed in Hollywood, in France, and in Italy. Theatres are hungry for films. Why shouldn't Israel have a good share in supplying them?

But first, if there is a hungry market, why has production been cut down? Quite simply, because the cost of production has become too great. A small-budget picture in Hollywood costs $250,000.

To combat this, Hollywood has sent its crews afield. Even large-budget pictures such as "Ben Hur" and "Quo Vadis" are filmed in countries where labour costs are considerably lower than in America. Besides, stories with exotic backgrounds have become popular.

Why shouldn't Israel be a place of choice for such films? It can be. But these will not be Israel films. They will be American, or French, or British films, shot in Israel; the revenue will go to the foreign companies who make these films, and Israel will benefit only by the jobs created and the money spent locally during the time of shooting.

In a small way this was done with the crowd scenes for "Ben Hur," a year ago, and it seems that this will be the case in a larger way with "Exodus."

"Exodus" will presumably also provide a propaganda bonus, since its heroes are Israelis. A story of my own, "The Ballad of the Red Rock," is scheduled to be filmed here by Darryl Zanuck. All this is to the good, but this still does not spell Israel production or even co-production, by which hard currency could accrue to Israel. Nor does it create the "Israel film," conceived and made locally.

J.N.F. Film

There have been efforts to make such films for many years. In 1946, Herbert Kline and I produced "My Father's House" in Israel, importing only a cameraman and a sound technician. We used local actors, or, in some cases, talented amateurs. It has been said that "My Father's House" could have been a resounding commercial success if we had only imported a few "name" actors for the leading roles. As it was, with "unknowns," the film earned back half its cost and then was taken out of commercial circulation by the Jewish National Fund, which had sponsored it. Then used as a fund-raising and propaganda instrument, "My Father's House" certainly earned back more than the other half of its cost and must be considered a justified film. Even today, in a new release, it could have considerable value.

But should this film's lack of spectacular success be blamed on the use of "unknowns" in the cast? After all, Japanese films present actors who are totally unknown in the Western world, and yet a number of these films have attained spectacular earnings. Italian and French actors are rarely known to American audiences before their films become successful abroad. Is there some other hindering factor?

The basic reason for lack of success in an Israel film is the same as that for a Hollywood film. After all, few films made in Hollywood or anywhere else attain spectacular success. All the ingredients have to be there in lucky combination: a good story, a good director, good actors. Israel has not as yet produced enough films, numerically, to get a hit through the law of averages.

Even so, one special handicap must be considered. It is very widely believed in the film industry, particularly in the U.S., that the public does not care to see pictures about Jews. There exists a kind of taboo against Jewish subject material — a taboo broken every so often, but nevertheless effective. And if a film is made about Jews, and it proves unsuccessful, it is immediately taken as proof that the subject itself is unpopular, even though there may have been a dozen other reasons for the failure of the film.

A current example, unfortunately, is "The Diary of Anne Frank." It is by now no secret that the picture is not doing well commercially. And the immediate effect has been to awaken this taboo. Even when a producer was about to buy my own story, "The Ballad of the Red Rock," he was admonished against it by important executives who cited the "Diary" as proof that there was no audience for pictures about Jews. The same example had doubtless created some difficulties in the project to film the story of Hannah Senesh; I know that it has already appeared as an objection to my new book, "Eva."

Jews and Box Office

Sometimes the taboo can be overcome by reasonable argument. For example, one can point out that there are plain filmic reasons for the difficulties in the way of the "Diary." The film is three hours long; audiences get tired. It needlessly cost four million dollars; at a million, it could have made money. Millie Perkins is no Anne Frank. Yet the hesitancy persists. And even if "Exodus" is a great success, the industry will not take it as proof that there is a public for Jewish material; they'll say this happened to be an exception to the rule.

Israelis are apt to retort to this argument, "Maybe they don't want to see pictures about Jews, but that doesn't mean they don't want to see pictures about Israelis." In a sense, it is true that the taboo does not yet, for certain, extend to the Israel scene. But a producer will cite "The Juggler," with a "name" star like Kirk Douglas, as an example of the box-office failure of an Israel subject.

Actually, I do not believe that there is a public resistance to Jewish material. The same myth was present in the publishing industry for many years, but today, after a string of best-sellers from "Marjorie Morningstar" to "Only in America," few publishers pay any attention to the taboo.

I cite this problem of the taboo only to show what added difficulties confront the Israel producer when he tries to raise money to make a film. But once he can finance his film, he is confronted with the real problem: quality.

If a film has superior quality, if it has a distinctive approach or atmosphere, it can succeed without "names," it can succeed even if it is about Jews — not to mention Israelis — it can succeed even if it is produced on a tiny budget. Since it is unlikely that the Israel film can compete in the realm of the multi-million dollar spectacle, it is to quality that it must turn.

That rare individual, the film genius, may appear, break all the rules, demolish all the precedents, and produce great films here, just as Bergman produces films of high individuality in Sweden. In the absence of an established genius, can one find any distinctive area in which the Israel film is likely to flower?

The French film had a wave of success when it exploited the French temperament, when scepticism, irony, wit and sex were combined as in "The Baker's Wife." Italian films had their greatest success when the neo-realistic film exploited the earthy, direct quality of Italian life. Even Bergman, in his probing psychological studies, works in the mood of his own culture.

MEYER LEVIN

I have always felt that the Israel film will emerge as a film of moral drama, that stories dealing with problems that are fundamentally ethical should be the material of choice here. I can see the Israel film as one in which there would be a considerable element of mystical content. This is in our tradition as Jews, and in the tradition of this land.

Satire's Place

These generalizations may sound pretty heavy. But of course they can be translated into stories that cover the entire range of entertainment, from farce to tragedy. Satire, the wry satire of Jewish self-deprecation, could have a strong place here.

At present there are scores of film projects in the air. The government has established a film committee, and a section of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, under Asher Hirshberg, to aid and encourage production. By recent regulations, a certain amount of government financial aid is available to producers of Israel pictures; similar to the regulations in several European countries, they provide that a large share of the tax on each ticket to such a picture be set aside as a bonus which will help the producer finance his next film. He can borrow against this prospective bonus.

Such aid can be of major help to a small-budget film. It is still possible, as was proven at the Cannes festival, for film-makers to go out with the streets for studios, and bring in feature pictures under a $75,000 budget. The two top prize-winning films at the Festival, "Orphee Negre" and "Les Quatre-Cent Coups," were pictures of this kind.

And indeed, the leading resolution of the International Society of Film Authors, meeting at Cannes, was for the encouragement of this type of individual small-budget production. Recent technical developments have freed the film-maker from the studio. With highly sensitive, fast film, huge agglomerations of studio lights are no longer necessary. Portable equipment has made the entire world a motion-picture background.

But even a $75,000 budget is usually outside the reach of a young man of talent or genius. In other countries, it often happens that long-established producers, or persons in and around the film industry, can evaluate and encourage young talent. Here, there are three film studios, and there has been a considerable amount of production, even though most of it has been disastrous. What is needed is a solid fund of capital, controlled by persons with considerable experience in the entertainment industry, but with a liberal point of view about talent. This is like saying that what is needed is a miracle. But miracles are the order of the day in Israel.

Private Corporation

I, personally, would like to see a company formed with outside participation, largely American, capitalized at something like a million dollars, so that a programme of story-development and production on a truly professional scale could be undertaken here. If four or five films resulted from this investment, I think Israel might benefit from the law of averages and secure a hit that would — as in film centres everywhere — pay for the less successful pictures. The wild-catting elements should be discouraged in the fledgling motion picture industry in Israel. The attitude that there is suddenly going to be one great Israel film should be abandoned, and an attitude developed toward the creation of a small, solid industry capable of producing from five to ten features of real quality each year. For these, room could be found on the world market.

Walking Round TA's Jubilee Exhibition

TRUDGING around exhibitions looking at rather uninteresting exhibits is not our favourite sport but there are a number of things that make Tel Aviv's Jubilee exhibition rather inviting and which put one in a good mood from the word "go." The spacious entrance makes it so easy to obtain a ticket and walk in and all at once you are in another world. The lake with its swans lies directly ahead and out of the water emerge a couple of quite unlikely pelicans. The fun fair explodes in a riot of colour on your right. The central pavilion devoted to the development of Tel Aviv is an extraordinarily graceful shell particularly when seen across the lake and the exterior is well lit. The grounds are really large. The dimensions of the place give one the feeling of entering a real international fairground.

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THE twin keys to the aesthetic success of such a show are architecture and decoration. The former is uniformly functional with few exceptions, if one discounts the various towers: Rassco's periscope is a monstrosity that is nearly always out of action and one sees the innards of the mirrors instead of a view of the fairgrounds. The allegedly futuristic tower with the municipal emblems is as hideous and meaningless as it was expensive. Pas Chemicals have a "chemical" arrangement that is inoffensive but which could have been made far more interesting. Outstanding are the numerous architectural models showing the development and future of the city and its environs.

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THE decoration is far more uneven. The honours go to Naftali Bezem, particularly for his plaster mural along the wall that leads you into the central pavilion. Raised from the surface in the style of modern Italian ceramics it is delightfully drawn, full of humour and good ideas, with pieces of vari-coloured materials set into the plaster. His work in the development pavilion is less successful but his tremendous wood sculpture outside the Workers Bank has grace and power, despite the ghastly metal shield suspended between the two sections. Nahum Gutman did a long mural depicting the early days of Tel Aviv which is at once graphic, delightful and decorative, but also marred by a flaw: great realistic and unrelated figures of workers. The cartoonists have also been given a chance. There are some nice decorations by Dan Gelbart and Shmuel. The Hamgaper exhibit in the commercial section is an outstandingly effective combination of cartoons and the actual product: gumboots. Grundman's graphic layout of Tel Aviv's religious life is also effective and fitting. The Asbestos Chemical group has a delightful two-dimensional cartoon display featuring a "moving" car. Yardeni locks feature an interesting working model of a giant lock.

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ONE is also impressed by the lack of imagination. The Zim-Arkia pavilion features little more than generally static models of ships and planes enlivened only by an aquarium from Eilat; everyone looks at the fish but not at the ships; why not "float" a ship in one of the tanks and combine the effect? In the Dan pavilion the models are pitiful and some of the photo enlargements are hidden by the construction. The Hamashbir pavilion has too much lettering, like many other exhibits; further, the lighting is so bad that much of it is unreadable in cast shadow. The Bank Leumi has put up the same Shatz decoration it displayed at the Tenth Anniversary exhibition.

IMPRESSIVE though is the amount of "Made in Israel" at the show: cars, washing machines, radios, tractors, machinery, tools, motors. One is disturbed only by the lack of finish. On opening the lid of a gleaming washing machine one finds a badly painted rough casting inside the cover. The same applies to the show itself. The amount of litter is extraordinary. Why aren't more cleaners on duty? And then, next to a smart concrete pavilion one comes across a deserted gazos stand, knocked together on an old table, with canvas strips flapping.

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A NEW note for Israel is the auto "salon," with gleaming cars, mainly British, on display, a fillip provided by freer import regulations. Leyland features the enormous 70-ton Buffalo heavy duty truck and an interesting cutaway full-size working model of a truck engine. This firm was represented at the very first Levant Fair.

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ROUND off the evening at Dahn Ben-Amots' "little Tel Aviv." The bar is the longest in the country, a pleasant wood, backed by a delightful collection of old bottles and lit by old coloured lamps. The barmaids, dressed in the fashion of half a century ago, serve everything from champagne to "Tempo," as well as kubab in *pitta*. The show, by Ben-Amots and Haim Heifer, tells the story of old Tel Aviv against a novel background of early photographs from family and municipal albums, projected against a screen. Yona Atari, Yossi Banai and Albert Hiskiyahu take you back to the days of the *diligence* and the coming of the new immigrants, *ashkenazim* who are fit for nothing but work on the roads. (Would you let your daughter marry an *ashkenazi*?). A lot of the subtleties must be lost on new or non-Tel Avivians but the show moves well with quiet good humour. It lacks only a climax, despite the sweet lyrics of "Those days will never return."

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IN THE SHADOW of THE SCALES

By GORE VIDAL

THE PLEDGE, by Friedrich Duerrenmatt. Knopf. $3.

LOVE, like a sense of humour, is now claimed by everyone even though Love, like a sense of humour, is rather more rare than not, and to most of us poor muddlers unbearable at full strength. Our literature both popular and serious is drenched with Love, possessed by Love, usually sexual, though *caritas* will do; and if one only had a pound for every time the word "compassion" has been used to describe some writer's best quality, one would be rich indeed. In the theatre, where contemporary prejudices and superstitions are traditionally revealed at their most naked, Love has become *deus ex machina*. Act I, someone has been cruel to someone else. Act II, crisis: the callous one is told the blunt truth about his unLoveableness, in much the way characters in advertisements are told about denture breath by best friends. In Act III, hands are outstretched (usually without words because these volte *faces* are impossible to justify); the lights on the bed upstage increase as the lights downstage dim—and bravo! Joshua Logan has done it again. Love has triumphed because that's all there is, isn't it? Us. Me and you. I mean you and I. Our age has chosen its device (Eros crossed by biological symbols).

But now, like an avalanche in far-off mountains, comes Friedrich Duerrenmatt, a Swiss detective-story writer with a genius for the theatre, to give us a new theme, or rather to remind us of an ancient one: justice. And he has arraigned with wit our Loving time before that austere tribunal.

Moral Melodramatist

I HAVE read three of Duerrenmatt's eight novels, two of his six plays. I have studied his photograph on dust jackets (an interesting and not entirely irrelevant sport: the way a man chooses to be photographed is always significant). Duerrenmatt is 37 and looks older; he is disarmingly fat (in each novel we get at least one rich dinner, ecstatically described); yet he poses with a cold eye and a set mouth: his posture (to use a word beloved by the golfers Heaven has put over us) is that of a judge, a hanging judge. As for his career, he has been writing since 1947 and his novels all seem to be thrillers—moral melodramas—while his plays include last season's success in the U.S. with the Lunts, "The Visit," and the brilliant "Fools Are Passing Through," which failed off Broadway.

I realize my characterization of Duerrenmatt's novels will have created a certain unease: if they are really only thrillers, why bother with them? And at first glance, it is odd that Duerrenmatt, a moralist of the first rank who could so easily write "serious" novels about Love, should have chosen the detective novel as the form best suited for his particular vision. Duerrenmatt's own explanation is somewhat startling. In a recent essay, he comments on our time's stultifying literary climate, where writing is "studied but not made" and where "the demands made of the artist by aesthetics increase from day to day." Wanting to create, but not wanting to do it in the manner fashionable, he proposes with engaging candour that "perhaps the writer can best exist by writing detective stories, by creating art where it is least suspected. Literature must become so light that it will weigh nothing upon the scale of today's literary criticism; only in this way will it regain its true worth." A paradox calculated to chill the classrooms of the Academy.

Art in the Novel

YET assuming that we know what is meant by art in the novel (the exercise of an unusual sensibility in order to illuminate the human prospect... all right?), has Duerrenmatt on his own terms made art in the novel? Of the three books I have read in translation ("The Pledge," "Breakdown," "The Judge and the Hangman"), I would say that in the first two he has, although I find his chosen manner limiting. Where he is free and inventive in the theatre, he is formal and conventional in the novel; the perverse opposite of most dramatist-novelists who tend to construct plays like Camus's rout. But these books are fascinating as expressions of a first-rate mind obsessed with the idea of justice; and if they are less effective, less brilliant than his plays, it is, I suspect, because he has chosen to beguile the simpler reader, to evade the higher criticism, to impart lightly a serious vision.

Duerrenmatt's novels follow the classic mystery-story line: a crime is committed, the criminal is discovered, justice is done. Duerrenmatt's crimes are usually murder; the detection is precise; only in the ultimate justice does he transcend his form. It is here the comic ironist reveals himself. In "Breakdown," the best of the novels, a travelling salesman's car breaks down. An elderly man, a former judge, puts him up for the night. There is a dinner party. The guests are a former prosecutor, a former defence attorney, and a former executioner. During one of Duerrenmatt's better dinners (six lavish courses), they play a game. The salesman, a very ordinary opportunist, is put on trial for the murder of his predecessor in the firm. The predecessor died of a heart attack but actually the salesman could have been — indeed was, as the trial progresses — morally responsible. The old men are devotees of crime, for it is "crime alone which makes justice possible." In a mad drunken scene, they convince the salesman that "he had killed because it was only natural for him to squeeze somebody else out" and they sentence him to death — a sentence he finds eminently just. Then, as final turn to the screw, though Duerrenmatt has prepared us for the salesman's execution at the hands of the old men, it is the salesman who hangs himself in expiation, much to the surprise of the old men.

In "The Pledge," just published, and of which a West German film has been made, a little girl is found murdered. Matthäi, a soon-to-be retired police inspector, promises the child's mother that he will bring the murderer to justice. A peddler is arrested; he commits suicide; the case is closed. But Matthäi, knowing the peddler was innocent, and himself mad with justice, devotes what turns out to be the rest of his life to finding the murderer. Years pass. Matthäi waits patiently. He prepares an ingenious trap; the murderer almost falls into it, but at the last moment he evades Matthäi's justice. Matthäi continues to wait but his prey eludes him to the end. By accident the narrator, another policeman, discovers the murderer's identity. It is an irony within an irony; and to reveal it here, unfortunately, would rob the work of some of its effect.

Careful Choice

DUERRENMATT has chosen his seedy protagonists with deliberate care, since in his own words: "The state today cannot be envisioned, for it is anonymous and bureaucratic... Any small-time crook, petty government official or policeman better represents our world than a senator or president. Today art can only embrace the victims, if it can reach men at all; it can no longer come close to the mighty. Creon's secretaries close Antigone's case."

The victims are Duerrenmatt's heroes, for they must struggle in a society grown vast and impersonal. But though to Duerrenmatt "the universal is chaos" and though he has rejected superstition and dogma, he does not reject the idea of justice, of law. Put paradoxically, he says: there is no divine law but we disobey it at our peril. Put simply: we are responsible for our acts even though there is no god. If man is to survive in a human universe of which he is a trifling part, the idea of justice must be maintained, for without justice there is chaos, as Duerrenmatt shows most plainly in "The Visits," whose furious ending is the Eumenides in reverse.

Friedrich Duerrenmatt's vision is a cold one but pure, and very nearly unique in our day, for in his devotion to the idea of justice he has succeeded in casting across an age committed to false Love the dark shadow of the scales.

(By arrangement with "The Reporter")

SIMA SLONIM : Still Life (oil).
From the current exhibition at Ein Hod.
Photo by Rubinger

Egyptian Drama Slates Youth

By Eliahu Khazoum

AL-LAHDHA AL-HARIJA (The Critical Moment), a drama by Youssef Idris; (Silver Book Publications) Cairo, 1958, 141 pp.

A RECENT assertion by a Lebanese critic that drama has failed in the Arab world because its nature is such that it can flourish only in a free society is best exemplified by Youssef Idris' play "The Critical Moment." This might have turned out to be a success if the social and political climate in Egypt had been more conducive to free speech and free expression. In an attempt to camouflage his true feelings, the author had to sacrifice dramatic requirement to political exigencies, with the result that he succeeded in delineating his own tragedy rather than that of his protagonists.

"The Critical Moment" stresses the fact that Egypt's youth tend to hide their weakness and corruption under a mask of arrogant nationalism. But Idris had no illusions about the stuff of which Egypt's youth is made. Only a few weeks ago, the influential Cairo daily "Al-Ahram" published a reportage under the six-line banner heading: "The majority of our youth spend their time making eyes at girls and day-dreaming." The full-page report states that 86 per cent of Egypt's youth spend their time staring at the windows, day-dreaming, 13 per cent suffer from psychological disturbances and three per cent from mental diseases. Last year, 1,364 students were expelled from Cairo University as lacking the ability to pursue their studies. During that time 3,760 youths, many of them students, were arrested for accosting young girls. Suicide is rampant, especially as a result of disappointment in love. "What disturbs the authorities most is that for the past five years university students and secondary school graduates have been forming "murder squads." It is also estimated that civil servants spend practically all their spare time playing tric-trac, or at the cinemas and cabarets. As a result, the Egyptian Government has initiated a Five-Year plan for the reform of Egypt's youth, earmarking a sum of £E3,182,800 for the purpose.

Real Enemy

It is this problem more than anything else that Idris tries to tackle in his play. "The Critical Moment" is set in the home of the Nassar family, presumably in Port Said, on the day the Anglo-French forces landed in 1956. Mr. Nassar is too busy trying to make ends meet to think of war. When the magic name of the homeland is invoked, he retorts: "Patriotism is one thing, but death is another." Nassar's debunking of all the values that Nassar's regime inculcated into the youth of Egypt rises to a crescendo of wrath and anguish. To him war means the undoing of his lifework, its supposed glories are but a snare and a delusion. For his son Sa'ad's claim that it is "we, the brave youth of Egypt" who expelled the British, he has only contempt. To him the flower of Egypt's youth are fit only "for oiling their hair and roaming the streets to ogle at girls." Egypt's enemy is "neither in Cyprus nor in Israel," but "lurking in the breasts of her youth." Mention of the Suez Canal only bores him. "When I was struggling and starving, did anyone remember that I was an Arab?"

Unable to answer his father's arguments, Sa'ad rushes off to volunteer for the home guard. At this early stage, Mrs. Nassar rends the air with her lamentations. The critical moment comes when Nassar decides to entice Sa'ad home and keep him safely under lock and key. A younger son, Mis'id, who is sent to call him, is surprised to find Sa'ad willing to go with him. Incarcerated in a back room, Sa'ad feebly utters oaths, but makes no attempt to escape.

Confessed Cowardice

The English roam the streets, hunting snipers. One of them, George, entering the Nassar home in pursuit of Mis'id, who is suspected of killing two soldiers, finds Nassar at prayer. When Nassar refuses to cease praying and hand over his son, George shoots him. Suzanne, Nassar's small daughter, attacks George, kicking, screaming and biting. The dazed soldier, kneeling beside the hysterical child, explains that he fired in self-defence and begs forgiveness, telling her of his own small daughter in Southampton. This poignant scene is shattered by the arrival of George's commanding officer who reprimands him for his concern over the shooting of an enemy. "No," replies George, "I killed a father."

As George leaves the Nassar home, Sa'ad comes out of hiding and confesses to the family that he knew that his door had been unlocked all the time, and that he had heard all that had taken place in the room. The curtain falls as Mrs. Nassar's weeping for her dead husband changes into a jubilant cry when the cowardly Sa'ad runs after George and shoots him.

No wonder Egypt's National Theatre refused to stage the play, making a condition for considering it the introduction of some changes that would be compatible with "the drama's purpose." Idris yielded, only to find that the request to have it staged was again turned down. In a recent interview with an Egyptian weekly, he was quoted as saying that "The National Theatre's verdict is tantamount to an order to stop writing for the stage altogether." The official attitude was summed up last month when Yussef Siba'i, Secretary-General for the Higher Council of Arts and Literature, who is a sort of Egyptian Surkov, had this to say about Idris: "He is a troublesome charlatan, a most egregious charlatan."

Mine of Jewish Information

By Samuel Ben-Aharon

THE STANDARD JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA, editor-in-chief Cecil Roth, executive editor Geoffrey Wigoder, managing editor Alexander Peli. Massadah, Jerusalem. 1,978 pp. IL35.

IT is very difficult to review this publication which the enterprising company responsible for the Hebrew Encyclopedia has prepared for readers of English, especially in the United States. Or, rather, it is difficult to get down to reviewing it. Open the book at random to test it. I am at pages 1271-2 and learn about Wilhelm Marr, the German who coined the word "Anti-Semite"; Marranos; Marriage; Marseilles; Marshalik, the Yiddish jester at East European weddings; the Marshali family. But my eye is deflected from its purpose for it is caught by the associations and cross-references. Marr takes me to anti-Semitism; Marranos to Inquisition, Conversion, Gracia Mendes, Joseph Nasi, Spinoza, the Chuetaa, the Djedid el-Islam; Marriage to Sex, Ketubah and a host of other items; Marseilles to France, Africa, Vichy Government; Marshall to New York, American Jewish Committee, Versailles Conference — and each of these new references leads to others. I have to wrench myself away from the fascination of the volume.

Up to Date

Allowing for the necessary compression of its contents, this justly-named Standard Jewish Encyclopedia is as good as, and, of course, more up-to-date than the 12-volume Jewish Encyclopaedia edited by Singer and published in New York 1901-6, and much better than the 10-volume Universal Jewish Encyclopedia published in New York 1939-43. The editors must have been adding and correcting right up to the moment of going to press, for the appointment of Mr. Eban as president of the Weizmann Institute is noted, and the year of Yoseph Sprinzak's death (1959) is given. (The fact that he was Acting-President of Israel during Weizmann's final illness might have been mentioned.) There is even a picture of the opening of the Rubin Academy of Music in Jerusalem in September, 1958.

The biographical summaries (also of non-Jews with special Jewish interest — Henry Ford, Pico Della Mirandola, Mohammed, for example), the histories of cities with reference to their Jews (from Aachen to Zurich), the expositions of dogma and faith and religious observances (from Ablution and Abomination to Zohar and Zoroastrianism), the treatment of such subjects as Art, Christianity, Ethical Wills, Ethics, Historiography, Navigation, Pharisees, Slavery, Sinai Operation, are all marvels of compactness and at the same time readable.

Almost Faultless

In an extensive, though, naturally, not complete, perusal of the volume, this reviewer could find only two items which might require correction. Maisky, one-time Soviet Ambassador to Britain, has stated categorically that his family was never Jewish, and there is no reason to disbelieve him. And if the visitor to London will try to find the late Jacob Epstein's famous 18 figures on the British Medical Association's building, he will be disappointed. The BMA moved from the Strand some years ago.

One criticism must be made. Hebrew words have been transliterated according to the Sephardi pronunciation, but in connection with the names of persons and of settlements in Israel the transliteration has been carried too far and is not always consistent. One simple rule surely should be that the way a man spells his own name should be accepted. After all, *he* knows who he is. Thus, it should be Dayan, not Dayyan; Moshe Sharett, not Mosheh; Dvir publishing company, not Devir. And if consistency must be maintained, why Hayyim Arlosoroff but Chaim Weizmann? Why Yitzhak Herzog but Isaac Kook? And in connection with place-names, why Nes Tziyyonah but Rishon Le-Zion? In spite of some pedants, Herzliyyah might well have been simplified to Herzlia; and the Kephar of so many settlement names simplified to the generally accepted Kfar.

If the production of future editions of the Encyclopedia permits, it would be useful if the persons honoured in the names of modern settlements in Israel should be mentioned.

The proof-reading of such a massive and complicated work in the English language in Israel is pleasingly good, except for the annoying "from 1937-46," instead of "from 1937 to 1946" or simply "1937-46."

These, however, are minor points in one of the best publications of its kind produced in Israel.

Publications Received

YOUR CHILD'S SPEECH, a practical guide for parents for the first five years, by Flora Rheta Schreiber, G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 256 pp. $3.50.

M'VO LAMISHNA (מבוא למשנה) (Introduction to the Mishna), by Hanech Albeck. Bialik Institute and Dvir, 396 pp.

SEFER HASHANA SHEL HA'ITONAIM (ספר השנה של העתונאים) (Journalists Year Book), Tel Aviv Journalists Association, 355 pp.

OF ATOMS AND WAR

By SHAYA SHAPIRO

THE FAILURE OF ATOMIC STRATEGY, by F.O. Miksche. Faber and Faber, London, 1958, 224 pp. 18s.6d.

THE next war will not be an atomic one, but a "war of positions," according to Colonel Miksche, a Central-European-born military writer who has served in several West European armies. He believes that atomic weapons will not be used in any future conflict. By blasting an enemy with nuclear weapons, the attacker exposes himself as much to retaliatory nuclear raids as to the dangerous effects of the radio-active fallout of the bombs he drops.

Colonel Miksche comes to the conclusion that the next war will be fought by what is commonly referred to as "conventional arms," although it will be different from recent conflicts. The days of "blitzkrieg," or the war of movement are over. In dealing with West European defence, he argues that the West cannot afford to lose the area between the Elbe and the Rhine; it cannot, for economic reasons, devise a mobile strategy to take it across the Oder. The alternative is to build a line of fortifications, on the pattern of a Maginot line, a line which could be held at a comparatively low cost. The ultimate aim of a European defence policy would be to push the Russians into "their own living space, behind the Vistula and the Carpathians, and thus to restore Europe's internal balance"; as well as to preserve Europe's interests in the Middle East and North Africa, which form Europe's "natural economic hinterland," the author claims.

But in the Middle East Colonel Miksche is strongly opposed to a static system of defence. He feels, somehow, that in this region the West, or rather Europe, is much closer to Russia than in Europe itself. The Middle East, he says, is the frontline between the two.

It is interesting to note that General Baufre, deputy Chief of Staff of SHAPE, found it necessary to devote a long article in the June issue of "Revue de Defense Nationale" to refute Colonel Miksche, whose reasoning seems to have been accepted by many military men in France. General Beaufre notes that the atomic weapon is now a great deal smaller than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima—an aerial atomic bomb is as handy as a one-ton missile filled with conventional explosives. This sort of bomb is certainly tactical enough to form a suitable deterrent for Soviet attack on the front, as well as a handy "softening" effect in case of mobile advance. For the quality which an army should cherish most is the spirit of offensive, the idea of suprise manoeuvre. General Beaufre does not take the hint that the "surprise manoeuvre" could be reserved for the Middle East, which is obviously Colonel Miksche's idea for keeping Europe out of the immediate danger of nuclear weapons.

Israel soldiers will be glad to find that Colonel Miksche praises the "fighter's spirit" more than the technical soldier who handles machines. After all, that has been the spirit of the Israel Defence Army from the beginning.

Penetrating Look at English Jewry

By PAULA ARNOLD

THE BANKRUPTS, by Brian Glanville. Doubleday, New York, 1958. 259 pp. $3.95.

THIS is a very young man's book, crude and raw, the contrivances sticking out a mile, and the characters and conversations unconvincing. But at least as far as I know, for the first time it looks the problem of assimilation and strangeness in England squarely in the face.

Apart from these faults, there are many minor ones. The Yiddish occasionally used is all wrong and most strangely spelled. Jews must also have changed very much since my time in Europe if they want to marry off their daughters only to wealthy businessmen like themselves, despising professionals. It used to be the other way round. Neither can I believe that middle class Anglo-Jewish fathers nowadays swear at their families in the most disgusting way, and daughters call their mothers "bloody bitches."

All this said, Brian Glanville sees the problems inherent in a prosperous *Galut* society unable to tear loose from its roots, and definitely not encouraged to do so by the Gentile world. Thus the story follows an unusual pattern, and if the young author perfects his technique and learns to present his case and his characters with more subtlety, he may yet write a good book. Not only Sir Charles Snow, who recently portrayed Jewish society in London, and as a Gentile failed to see the perplexities, but even the far better equipped American-Jewish writers usually glide past the snag.

The story is of young Rosemary Frieman, pampered and beloved only daughter of wealthy London Jews who prefer her to their only son. She is supposed to be attractive and clever, though Mr. Glanville fails to bring this out. To a normal reader she must appear a horrid little egoist. She falls in love with a thoughtful post-graduate student and eventually runs away from home to live with him. As she is most acceptable to his parents, and earns her bread anyhow as a windowdresser, you fail to see why the young people, meaning to marry a year later, when Bernard will have got his doctorate, don't do so at once. They don't, however, and not unnaturally Rosemary's parents try to get her home again.

From the first the young people have had quarrels as regards their place in life — Rosemary shrilly defending her "Englishness" and Bernard explaining that he cannot but help feel Jewish, and that Israel, whether he ever should go there or not, is important to him. "It symbolises something, an achievement, and it means there'll always be somewhere to go." She says she feels she "belongs" in England; he says he doesn't.

When Bernard gets the offer of a lecturership at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem he visits Israel to see what it is like before deciding. He writes letters which seem to show that Mr. Glanville is quite well informed, but has not been here. In the end, the author evidently finding no other way to resolve the tangle, Bernard is killed in a kibbutz he has visited during an Arab attack, and Rosemary, who is pregnant, goes there herself, to bear her child where she can keep it without slur and disgrace.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

TWENTY-four of the most outstanding short stories written in Polish have been translated into Hebrew by Benjamin Tanne and Shulamit Har-Even and published as Mivhar Hasipur Hapolani מבחר הסיפור הפולני (Selection of Polish Stories, Hadar, 272 pp. price IL4.500). It begins with stories written prior to the First World War which reflect the struggle for independence, by authors such as Sienkiewicz, Krasinski, and Nobel Prize winner Reymont. The period between the two wars is represented by the writers on Socialist themes such as Zeromski and Zegadlowicz.

A large section of the anthology is taken up by the works of the "Young Guard." Besides Marek Hlasko, it includes Rudnicki, the Jewish author who so dramatically portrayed Jewish suffering under the Nazis. Andrzejewski, another of this group, is known for his book "Darkness will Cover the Land" where the Spanish Inquisition is used as background for incriminations against the Stalinist regime.

The anthology includes an extract from the revealing story "Mother of the Carols," an account of the 1948-58 Warsaw political trials.

N.S.

. . . and English

IF you are an Organization Man, or aspire to be one, and/or have a taste for good satire, you should read The Statesman, Sir Henry Taylor's classic on the secrets of personal advancement, now available as a Mentor Book at 960 pruta. Written some 126 years ago, this delightful mixture of serious advice and biting social criticism covers a good variety of subjects such as how to make a decision, negotiate a quarrel, advance a reputation, terminate an interview ("The furniture should be so arranged as that the chair which is placed for a stranger, without being ungraciously distant from the minister, should be as near as may be to the door..."), write a report, and choose a wife ("Upon the whole he will do best to marry... at an early period of manhood... to guard him against the irruptions of passion." However, "ambition being almost the vocation of a statesman, he must be expected to marry ambitiously.")

Being often preoccupied with questions pertaining to the moral, or amoral, side of politics, we liked best the chapter "Concerning the Conscience of a Statesman." It is a model of good-natured satire that nevertheless hits hard:

> The conscience of a statesman (the chapter opens) should be rather a strong conscience than a tender conscience. For a conscience of more tenderness than strength will be liable to public life to be perverted in two ways: 1st. By reflecting responsibilities disproportionately to their magnitude, and missing of the large responsibilities whilst it is occupied with the small. 2nd. By losing in a too lively apprehension of the responsibilities of action, the sense of responsibility for inaction.

Professor C. Northcote Parkinson, author of the famous "Parkinson's Law," writes a penetrating new introduction.

◆◆◆

TAYLOR'S work would seem a mere children's pastime, or the last word in morals, to those of today's politicians who are up to date in "depth advertising" and "image building." Vance Packard, author of the fascinating though frightening The Hidden Persuaders (Pocket, 665 pr.) lays bare the ways and means used to make Americans buy, believe and vote the way they do. He offers tens of examples. Mr. Richard Nixon, if we are to believe a certain "New Yorker" columnist, is a politician "with an advertising man's approach to his work." For him, "policies are products to be sold the public — this one today, that one tomorrow, depending on the discounts and the state of the market. He moves between intervention (in Indochina) to non-intervention with the same ease and lack of anguish with which a copy-writer might transfer his loyalties from Camels to Chesterfields."

Mr. Packard's book, however, is concerned mainly with the modern methods of advertising, and sets out to answer such questions as: Why automobiles get longer and longer? Why items wrapped in red attract the attention of women in supermarkets? Why men's clothes are becoming feminised? On the whole it gives fairly satisfactory answers, but one cannot stop wondering how so many people can be so persistently misled so much of the time.

◆◆◆

A RATHER more conventional story told far more conventionally is the one presented by Francis Williams in **Dangerous Estate: The Anatomy of Newspapers** (Arrow IL1.225). It is the story of the rise of the British Press from its modest beginnings in the 17th century to its present position of power and the 30-million overall daily circulation. Besides being social and political history at its most readable, the book treats of such subjects as freedom of the Press and the true role of a newspaper. The author seems quite inclined to the radical, "journalistic" view of a newspaper's duty — the one best expressed by the famous Delane, under whose editorship "The Times" used to be called "The Thunderer," who once wrote: "We cannot admit that (a newspaper's) purpose is to share the labours of statesmanship or that it is bound by the same limitations, the same duties, the same liabilities as that of Ministers of the Crown." The difficulty, of course, is that newspapers were nurtured on a radical philosophy springing from the nature of its early circumstances — a philosophy which considers the Press a "fourth estate" in perpetual and necessary collision with the other three, which sees the journalist's business as putting the cat among the pigeons — "which cat among which pigeons is frequently held to be a matter of little importance." The controversy is too complicated to be summed up here; to form a coherent opinion the reader must peruse the book itself, especially its last chapter.

◆◆◆

PHYLLIS Hostler's **The Child's World** (Penguin Books, Ltd., Harmondsworth, Midx., 1959, 875 pruta) is concerned mainly with two-to-five-year-olds, but also has a very sympathetic understanding of the adolescent. The book is divided into three sections. The first, The Child in the World, deals with "such formidable topics as discipline, punishment, rudeness, co-operation," but also with the child's play, his hobbies, and his need "to be himself." The second — The Child in the Home — introduces him in relation to his mother, his father, and all the "passing crowd" with whom he comes in contact. The third section, The Child in Himself, ranges over a wide field to include a child's fears, his aggressiveness, jealousy, discontent with what he has, shyness and exhibitionism, the causes of his delinquency, the sick child's needs, and, finally, the principles on which the child's stream of questions should be answered. Miss Hostler's book is well written, and makes easy and absorbing reading.

H. A.

Life and Letters

The Cultural Department of the World Jewish Congress has just published a "Guide to the Jewish Libraries of the World" edited by Josepa Fraenkel. This publication is a pioneering effort; it was prompted primarily by the realisation of the existing need to facilitate and intensify contact between libraries of interest to Jewish research and learning, as well as between librarians in charge of such collections. The guide, which gives details of more than 200 libraries in all parts of the world, will also assist individual scholars and writers searching for Jewish books and manuscripts.

Lost Art Treasures

HOLY STONES — REMNANTS OF SYNAGOGUES IN POLAND. Drawings by Joseph Cempla. Introduction by David Davidowicz. Album with 18 full plates. Dvir, Tel Aviv.

THIS album of some historical interest tells us that the first isolated attempts to register Jewish art treasures which were destroyed, damaged or looted during the Nazi campaign of destruction were made as late as 1953. Later, the artist, who is Professor at the Cracow Academy of Fine Arts, helped launch a campaign to record the remains of synagogues and gravestones. The album also includes his sketches of a number of well-known Jewish quarters in Poland, which help "fill in" the atmosphere of what was once a major centre of Jewry. There are over three folio pages of notes on the drawings, some of them accompanied by photographs of synagogue interiors made before their destruction.

The drawings are largely straightforward architectural renderings, but will be of particular interest to those who have lived in Poland or who had relatives there. Cempla was represented at the recent exhibition of "ghetto" artists at the Yad Washem Memorial Archives in Jerusalem.

M.B.

Introduction to Ethiopia

ETHIOPIA TODAY, by Ernest W. Luther, Stanford University Press, 1958. Pp. XII+158. Map, Index. $4.00.

AS our knowledge of Ethiopia is so inadequate and the literature on the subject rather scant, a book on this near-far land should always prove welcome. Mr. Luther lived in Ethiopia for six years (1950-56) and his publisher tells us that he consequently acquired an intimate knowledge of the land and people. His book may leave much to be desired for the specialist, but the work is not addressed to specialists, and in this comparatively virgin field the reader should not be too fastidious.

The author follows fairly well-established practices in the planning of his book. A brief first chapter on the country's geography and climate is followed by another on History — a brief and interesting, if rather fragmentary, review of some of the highlights which characterized Abyssinian history. There is a chapter on Society, Religion and Culture, too brief yet full of interest, especially when it deals with the characteristics of the people. (As an example of the Ethiopian's deep-seated conservatism, the author cites the following reply to a certain criticism of one of their institutions: "This same is and ever was the form of Government in the country, and it will cause great Troubles to alter it.")

The bulk of Mr. Luther's book is taken up by the economic and financial aspects of the country, a fact which, though understandable (the author worked as Economist for the State Bank of Ethiopia) may give a distorted view of the subject. The chapter on Government structure and administration, the last of the "general" chapters, is again too brief and only when the author moves on to the economic field do we feel that he is truly in his element. There are five chapters in this section — Public Finance, Agriculture, Trade and Commerce, Banking and Industry and Industry and Development — and a separate chapter on Eritrea, which was annexed to Ethiopia in 1952 through United Nations action.

It is a pity that, though detailed and workmanlike, the economic section does not deal with the Nile River as it affects Ethiopian economy or as a potential source of development — a subject gaining in topicality. Although Ethiopian agriculture is now not dependent on the Nile waters, this natural resource is sure to become of decisive influence in the country's future plans.

NISSIM REJWAN

Stamp of the Week

A fresh series of New Zealand health stamps, which will feature birds of the Dominion, begins this year with the issue on September 15 of two values depicting the pukeka, or pied wartail, and the tete, or grey teal.

The birds are shown in their natural colours on turquoise and pink backgrounds respectively.

C. W. HILL

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Varied American Prints at Bezalel

THE 213 American prints on view at the Bezalel Museum are gifts from the U.S., and 89 of them were only recently collected for the Museum by the Boston Public Library's Keeper of Prints, Professor A. W. Heintzelman, who opened the exhibition on August 22. In the short speech he made on this occasion he explained how they had been got together: the most important print rooms in the U.S. were approached and asked which artists they recommended as representative, and then the selected artists themselves were asked for contributions to the exhibition. There is no doubt that a great effort was made to reach American printmakers of all schools and directions.

If we are now faced with a large collection of works many of which can hardly be said to represent what is best, or most typical, or most advanced in the field of American graphic arts, we must remind ourselves that a gift is different from a purchase. This is not the place to discuss the problem of our dependence on gifts, although it is certainly one of the many occasions that should make us think about it. The visitor to the exhibition, meanwhile, can be assured that much of what it contains is exciting enough to make up for the large number of less interesting works also shown.

Something for Everyone

For once everyone will find something he can appreciate. There are prints by some of America's artists, a few by her *avant-garde* in the field, and others that one can only describe as old-fashioned illustrations. The art of printmaking is, of course, very close to the crafts, and those who practise it are more often interested in the technical side and the reproductive value of their work than in its imaginative possibilities. The real artists among them are rare. They are usually the painters and sculptors who make prints as well, for in the last analysis all works of art originate from the same combination of gifts, among which visual inventiveness is probably the most important.

One painter and one sculptor are the outstanding artists in this exhibition, too: Ben Shahn and Leonard Baskin. Ben Shahn, who came to the U.S. from Russia as a small boy in 1906, is a master, famous in America and not unknown in Europe, who has rarely been recognized as what he really is: one of the most powerful and original artists of our age and one of its most courageous ones. To bring a truly representative exhibition of his work to Israel should be one of the first aims of our museums.

Meanwhile there are six screen prints by Shahn in this show which stand out above everything else on these walls. Strong, black designs on a large, white background, they give an idea of his wide range of subjects: there is a "Wheat Field" in which a row of plants, strong and graceful, conveys an impression of infinity; a sheet from the "Sacco and Vanzetti" series, the faces of the two men reduced to a few hard, essential outlines of almost infantile primitiveness, yet disturbingly alive, and their angular shoulders resting harmoniously above the typography of the text; a "Scientist" whose bent profile behind a screen of molecular constellations seems sadly resigned; a "Lute and Molecules" which comes close to abstraction; and an "Alphabet of Creation" in which Hebrew letters are put together as if they were abstract shapes of purely decorative value, and yet remain symbols fit to be used for the Torah.

Ben Shahn works with calligraphic means even when he paints; in his prints he reaches a maximum of intensity, not only because he uses apparently simple means in a new manner, but mainly because every one of his signs expresses a sincerity that cannot be imitated or taught.

Baskin Fascinating

The other fascinating artist here, Leonard Baskin, is not very well represented, for one has to see his strangely athletic men and his mythological birds to appreciate him; but the head shown, with the impetuous sweep of its outline, proves that he has a feeling for monumental form and a passion for his material: he lets the grain of the wood speak rather like Munch and some of the German expressionists. Baskin is not only a sculptor, but also a teacher of the graphic arts, and the title of his print — "Mantegna at Eremitani" — indicates the direction of his searches, as does the unusual foreshortening of the head which is seen from the back.

Trying to gain a general impression from the many trends represented in this show, one can come to several conclusions: one is the widespread interest in large colour prints — mainly woodcuts, but also lithographs — which are treated as autonomous works of art, intended to be used as wall decorations (in contrast to so many French prints made as book illustrations); another the attraction of technical experimentation which is, however, not as bold as in some European centres (compare the Norwegian prints on view in the same building); a third the tremendous variety of traditions and tastes at work, which range, surprisingly, from imitations of 17th-century city views and of Daumier lithographs to the expressionism of Seong Moy whose "Yellow Chamber" with its anatomy of triangles and cubes is finally derived from Picasso. But nowhere do we find the vitality and the complete break with the past which are so characteristic of American oil painting today.

A personal element may have to be considered. Professor Heintzelman's own etchings (such as the excellent likeness of Albert Schweitzer), represent a deliberate continuation of the mid-19th century tradition of naturalistic portraiture. They throw a light on the selection of the whole exhibition, with its conservative tendencies.

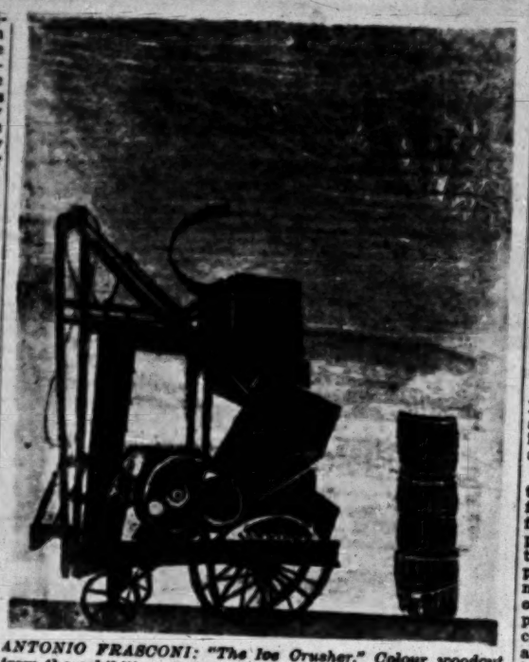
Paris Show

To support our suggestion that it could have been very differently composed, we would like to mention that the great exhibition of American Art which the Museum of Modern Art sent to Paris in the spring of 1955, for instance, included 80 printmakers of whom only 16 are represented in the Bezalel Museum now. These 16 are, in fact, the ones who will probably most most closely our conceptions of what is truly contemporary.

Among those who deserve attention is Armin Landeck, whose "Subway Station" with its intricate play of innumerable, straight lines shows the same passion for technical efforts that appears in certain American paintings of recent date; Boris Margo, whose "February" is abstract but can still be felt to be connected with tree bark, spermatozoa and Rorschach tests; Gabor Peterdi, who creates a half-abstract vision of modern city shapes with towers and bridges between two zones of black space, and adds some stencilled patches of deep blue, green and purple which contribute a decorative touch; Gertrude Quastler, whose funny cocks and hens in five squares would make an amusing textile design; and, most striking of all, Adja Yunkers, who has played an important part in the revival of the colour woodcut in the U.S., and whose prints here speak of a very delicate sense of colour that works with grey overprints.

Everyone will, of course, remember a number of American artists whose works have not been included, although they would have been welcomed in Jerusalem; Stuart Davis, Ben-Zion and Zev are the names that come to mind.

B. YAPOU-HOFFMANN



ANTONIO FRASCONI: "The Ice Crusher." Colour woodcut from the exhibition of American prints at the Bezalel Museum.

NEW TREND AT EIN HOD

A NEW trend has been introduced at the Ein Hod Art Gallery. Hitherto the main gallery of the artists' village has always been given over to general collective shows with each artist being represented by one or two works but from now on, as Marcel Janco, the village mayor, explained, temporary exhibitions will present the work of only a few artists at one time while on permanent exhibition will be lithographs and various handicrafts produced in Ein Hod. The level of the art exhibitions will thus be raised, he believes, as each exhibitor will strive to be seen at his best.

Of the five artists (Tal, Margalit, Slonim, Schlesinger and Shaltiel) now exhibiting oils at the Gallery, three are abstractionists.

I often think that in Israel the female abstractionist is frequently more dynamically fluid than her male counterpart, who is usually anxious to get his forms into repose. Yosef Shaltiel, who has now come down on the side of abstraction, is a case in point. Every picture seeks complete harmony of line, areas and colour. A deceptively simple scheme of white contours on black is most carefully executed in "Composition 1." "Composition 6," the best of his pieces, arranges red areas offset by black and yellow on grey, while in "Composition 14" brown and black, on the one hand, compete with white on the other for the salient background. Shaltiel's paint is quite clean but he still seems to be experimenting for the proper texture. It tends to thickness, not to the extent of impasto, but at other times it lies perfectly smooth.

Circles and Segments

Now turn to Aviva Margalit. Her canvases consist of circles and segments, the literal statement of which is to be found in "Movement in Circles." Here, dark green curved lines balance each other against red and yellow ("In Movement"). There, the movement of a black segment is checked by an inverted L-shape in dove-grey ("Composition 9"). "Floating" (all her paintings float in air since their motifs never approach the edges) is a matter of grouped short lines and large dots, all in movement. Even in "Out of the Deep," where there is no rounded element, the triangular wedge of black thrusts downwards, perpendicular, the one light, the other dark, separated by a yellow background and a very pale sun. The idea of buildings, expressed more horizontally in a slightly concave curve, is found in "Landscape." In "Roofs" she takes her light both from the sky and the buildings.

SHMUEL SCHLESINGER: "Negev Bedouin"

The third lady exhibiting is Sima Slonim, who makes no claims to abstraction. "Corner in Nazareth" creates rusticity by being composed on the two planes of house and slight diagonal of trees (the effect depends on the hanging). "Girl in Red" is interesting for the model's youthful angularity; but her most impressive piece for sheer good construction is "Girl in the Studio" with its relation to the figure's lines to the round table and the solid but easy connection of the two through the woman's arms. In "Girl in Red," the hanging difficulty is avoided by the red dress, in "Girl in Studio" by an emphasized white one. (See Page III)

Subtle Dynamism

In the case of Shulamit Tal, who actually belongs to our younger realists, the fluid dynamism is more subtle. In fact, her most successful work on show is that where the original inspiration is still recognizable, e.g. "Boats" with its meaningful notes of a green strip, accented white hull and short red streak. Her palette is low-toned but she never fails to admit the light from the sky — and that is movement. So too are her arrangements of colour areas, e.g. the two assymetrical blocks of "Houses" mounting rigidly

YOSEF SHALTIEL: "Composition"

The last of the quintet, Shmuel Schlesinger, is known as a realist who stylizes his subjects into flat areas and perfect soft harmonies; but his material is perhaps not keeping pace with his output and several of the pictures appear to be based more on illustrative ("Market in Beersheba") than on pictorial values. In the latter resides his strength because his technique is very good indeed. For the first time, I noticed the significance of his background, however limited in size, e.g. the sky of "Mountains in the Negev" or the flowered curtain of "Still Life," with its striking grey pot. Exact background is essential to all his work. My personal preference went to "Street in Ashkelon," for the constructional importance of the woman to the right, the humorous touch in the delineation of the donkeys and the easing of the yellow walls by the pale white scrawls on them.

H.

Balbina Rauff

BALBINA Rauff's oils and watercolours at the Histadrut Club, Kiryat Tivon, have a deficiency in realism that arises from the approach to flat stylization. This leads to imaginative landscapes rather than to naturalism ("Lower Haifa" and "Jerusalem"). Here she is helped by her capacity for composition and arrangement ("The Shepherd," "Work in the Fields" and "Acre"). But she needs to revolutionize her colour; her blue for the sea is neither realist nor symbolic and elsewhere her colours are too soft. Perhaps pastels would serve her better, although an earlier "Still Life," nicely harmonized, and a lively watercolour sketch of "Old Tiberias" prove that she can ginger up her colour. The main thing for this artist is a more decided stand in both colour and style because, it must be repeated, her compositional sense is undoubtedly sound.

H.

Deutsch

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A sensation for your guests from abroad

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The unforgettable Jewish tenor sings again.
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For adults only
2 Perfs. nightly: 6.45, 9 p.m.

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First Prize at the Cannes Festival.

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In colour

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Sterling Hayden, Yvonne de Carlo
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Based on the operetta by Oscar Strauss
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No reductions

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Starting Saturday, August 29, 1959

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All the sultry drama of Tennessee Williams' Pulitzer Prize play now brought to the screen by M.G.M.
Elizabeth Taylor, Paul Newman, Burl Ives
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8th wonder of the world
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NEVER FORGET YOU
Sat. night: 7 & 9.15
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Elizabeth Taylor, Paul Newman, Burl Ives
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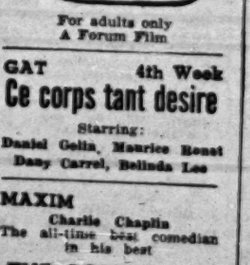

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GAT 4th Week
Ce corps tant desire
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THE GOLD RUSH
Starting today, 6 performances daily: 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30

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based on Oscar Strauss' operetta,
3 perfs. daily 4, 7.30, 9.30

MOGRABI
Fully air-conditioned
Vergiss Mein Nicht

Sabine Bethmann, Ferruccio Tagliavini, Rudolph Vogel
4, 7.30, 9.30

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ROBERT BEATTY, LEE PATTERSON in
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A sensational picture, packed with high-tension excitement
4 — 7.30 — 9.30
Sunday at 11:
TIME LOCK

OPHIR
Daniel Gelin, Hildegarde Neff
La Fille d'Hambourg
Directed by Yves Allégret
Adults only

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Buses 1, 4, 5
Jean Renoir's tremendous film
THE LONG ROAD TO FREEDOM
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5 shows daily at 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30.

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ONE GOOD TURN.

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"The Hobbledehoys"
A Federico Fellini Production
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1st Prizewinner at the Venice Festival

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Radio Review

Missing the Man

THE memorial programme for Rabbi Herzog was a lost opportunity. It was built on the old Jewish custom of the *hesped* — the funeral eulogy delivered by the graveside in which the maximum praise is meted out in the maximum words. At a funeral the *hesped* is accepted because those present can be counted upon to have known the deceased; but over the air you are reaching countless thousands who never knew the person eulogized and who want to hear details about the man and not strings of picturesque compliments which are meaningless to most listeners.

It is understandable that the day the news arrives of the death of an important figure the broadcasting service cannot pull a readymade feature out of its hat. It invites a person close to the deceased to broadcast an appreciation. This was the case over Kol Yisrael when Chief Rabbi Nissim broadcast on the evening of Rabbi Herzog's death. But a *special* programme 30 days later calls for more than further *hespedim*.

On Sunday, we first heard the Minister of Religions read a tribute. Then Rabbi Zeivin continued with another *hesped* which had slightly more matter but was still a *derasha*. Next Rabbi Rackman from the U.S. gave a further *hesped*; his style, more suitable to radio, was spoiled by exaggerated pathos. After these three, we heard reminiscences from the late Chief Rabbi's private secretary, Mr. Israel Liepel, whose moving contribution was the only section of the broadcast to catch the requisite spirit. He was talking about real things and not in *m'litzot*. At last the subject was a human being and the listeners could learn what sort of a person Rabbi Herzog had been. Unfortunately, the listener who wanted such information would have switched off long before. I came away from the programme with nothing from the first speakers but with many vivid pictures from Mr. Liepel — Rabbi Herzog poring over his books in the middle of the night or Rabbi Herzog spending the day of Dov Gruner's execution fasting and clothed all day in his *tallit* and *tefillin*.

The programme should have been made up of pieces of this nature, which would have told the public about the person. It could have included reminiscences of his days in Ireland about which he himself used to talk so often (including his relations with high clerics of the Catholic Church which would have come as a revelation to some sections of the public), reminiscences of his early days in Palestine and his journeys abroad; a description of his contribution to scholarship (I doubt if any listener to this programme would have realized that he pioneered in codifying Jewish laws by modern legal standards) and so on. Moreover, it would have been appropriate to hear some words from a non-orthodox member of the community, towards whom the late Rabbi showed so much more understanding than many of his colleagues. For future reference, I hope Mr. Liepel's sincere and heartfelt talk will be taken as a standard and that it will be realized that the radio is not the medium for a *hesped*.

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THE most adult discussion programme continues to be "Big Questions to Little People" presented by Hannah Ben-Ari and Shmuel Rosen. The answers of the panel to the various questions continue to be ingenious. Their theories last week on the origin of language were worthy of modern scholars (and in some instances corresponded to their ideas). The differences in character between the members of the panel are fascinating to detect and all make a delightful impression.

When the answers aren't impressive by their ingenuity, they are amusing. Thus, asked about the advisability of Esperanto last week, one child answered that it was a good idea but it would put English and French teachers out of work. Any parent will recognize the motivations of the replies to the question "Would you rather be an elder or a younger child?" The answers included: "I'd like to be the younger and be spoiled," "I'd like to be the elder and boss," "I'd like to be less than four so I wouldn't have to pay to go into the cinema," "In olden days it was better to be the elder and get the inheritance; now everything is divided so it doesn't matter," "I'd like to be the elder and stay up later." Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings...

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: "How to write a feature" by Amnon Ahi-No'omi (tonight at 6.30); Cherubini's "Medea" (tomorrow at 5); A programme about the mohel (tomorrow at 9.15); Beri Katzenelson memorial programme (Sun. at 8.30); Isaac Stern and the IPO under Munch play Brahms' violin concerto (Sun. at 9.30); The Fables of La Fontaine (Mon. at 8; second wavelength); Schnitzler's "Paracelsus" (Mon. at 9.30); Bracha Habbos on Australian Jewry (Tues. at 5.45); Music by Matthias Seiber (Tues. at 9.30); The Oral Law conference (Weds. at 8; second wavelength); Neapolitan song festival (Weds. at 9.30); Music by Vardina Shlonsky (Thurs. at 8.30; second wavelength).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 356.4 & 240 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. (Tomorrow 8.30), 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert — Gluck: Overture "Iphigenia in Aulis"; Schubert: Adagio and Rondo in F, for Piano and Orchestra (Soloist: Adolf Dresdner); Tchaikowsky: Symphony No 2 in C-minor ("The Little Russian"). 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.45 Sonata in A for Violin and Piano by Cesar Franck, played by Jascha Heifetz and Artur Rubinstein. 1.15 Children's Corner. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.10 Classical Request Programme — Mendelssohn: Overture "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; Beethoven: Symphony No. 6 in F ("Pastorale"), op. 68. 6.15 Sabbath Songs. 6.30 "How to Write a Sketch" — by Amnon Ahi-No'omi. 7.30 Bible Reading. 7.50 Light Music. 8.00 World's Poets — F. G. Lorca — programme ed. by N. Nativ, with the participation of Orna Porath and Shimon Yisraeli. 8.30 Alfred Deller (Counter-Tenor) & Kim Borg (Bass) 9.10 Political Commentary by B. Eliav. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Cimarosa: Overture "Secret Marriage," played by the Nederland Radio Orchestra, conducted by Jan Brussen; Saint-Saens: Symphony No 2 in A-minor, played by the Nederland Radio Orchestra, conducted by Jan Brussen; Harry Nadel: Violin Concerto, played by Avraham Yotamed with the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Heinz Freudenthal; Respighi: "Feste di Roma," played by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Anatol Dorati. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Morning Melodies. 8.50 Hebrew Songs. 9.00 What's New in Science. 9.45 The Hasgrad Choir, conducted by Bogdan Babitch. 10.00 "On Writers and Books." 10.30 Popular Concert: Britten-Purcell: "Young Persons' Guide to the Orchestra" (Conductor: Gary Bertini); Beethoven: Romance No. 1 in G (Soloist: Sasha Halfenbi Sustana); "Tabor." 11.35 "Curtain Up" — "Redemption of the Head of the Red Tribe," by O. Henry, produced and directed by M. Orad. 12.15 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 1.00 Nations' Songs. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 Light Music. 4.00 Afternoon Concert: Participants: Frank Pelleg (Harpsichord), "La Maitrise," Choir conducted by Jacques Joutneau; Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Yahli Wagman; Heinz Freudenthal and A. Tansmann; Haydn: Overture "Armide"; Martinu: Concerto for Harpsichord and Orchestra; Bartok: Three Hungarian Folk Songs; Tansmann: Suite for Chamber Orchestra. 4.45 Science Studio. 5.00 Opera: Cherubini: "Medea" — Part One (with Maria Meneghini-Callas). 6.00 Readings. 6.15 Chamber Music: Handel: Concerto in B-flat for Harp & Orchestra, Soler: Sonata in A-minor for Harp; Ravel: Prelude & Allegro for Harp, Clarinet and Strings. 6.50 Our Political Front — by Dr. H. Berger. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Light Music. 7.59 Announcement on Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 Quiz Programme — S. Rosen. 8.30 Sephardic Songs. 8.50 Bible Reading: Job, Chaps. 33 & 34. 9.10 Sports. 9.15 Hamavdil and Melave Malka — "Oriental Background." 10.15 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 460, 392 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 "Music off the Beaten Track" — Mozart: Adagio and Rondo for Harmonica, Oboe, Viola and Cello, K. 617; Pergolesi: Concertino in G. 8.30 Concert Preview. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.15 For Yemenites. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 "Concert": Monteverdi: "Il Ballo delle Ingrate"; Handel: Concerto Grosso No. 5 in D. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
397 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (32.7 M.) Today: 10.30 News. 10.40 Commentary on the News. 10.45 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.15 News. 6.25 "The Lighter Side." 6.35 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.15 News. 6.25 Commentary on the News. 6.35 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.15 News. 6.25 "The Lighter Side." 6.35 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 235 & 236 M.): Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 "Pleasant Tunes." 6.30 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Friday Night Concert: Works by Beethoven. 7.55 Readings from the "Haftara" of the Week. 8.00 "The Week in Israel and in the World." 8.10 "Encore." 8.30 Songs by Choirs. 9.00 News. 9.15 "P.O.B. 1005." 10.00 Dance Music.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 "Pleasant Tunes." 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 7.45 Folk Dances. 8.00 Shavu'a Tov, Songs & Melodies. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.66, 16.86, 25.25, 19.32 & 13.92 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News, News Comment, Great Parliamentary Occasions, British Album. Tomorrow: News, News Comment, The Weekly British Press.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme: (454 & 498 M.): News: 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. Today: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Grey Goose. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 12.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Grey Goose. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, August 28, 1959

MR. Sapir's plan to return to private enterprise the food and fodder imports still handled by his Ministry's commercial department has been received with mixed feelings. On the one hand, the move has been greeted as yet another step towards the normalization of Israel's economy and a healthy reduction of its over-expanded administrative sector. As a matter of fact, it was the wish to relieve the Treasury of the task of financing a turnover of about IL120m. a year that played a decisive part in launching the scheme, and under the prevailing circumstances one can only congratulate the government on its resolve to do something at last that can materially contribute to easing its perennial money straits.

IMPORT TRADE AND STOCKS

On the other hand, however, misgivings have been expressed about some details of the proposed plan, which envisages the establishment of a big concern with a suggested share capital of IL20m. that would be given express or virtual exclusivity in importing the commodities in question. Needless to say, the plan has at once resulted in a bitter squabble between the would-be participants in such a concern each of whom wants the biggest share of the prospective profit at the easiest terms.

The public, however, i.e. the end consumer, has no stake at all in the eventual distribution of profits and no reason to uphold the vested interests of the Central Trading Company, or Hamashbir, or any other contestant. Quite the contrary: it is interested in keeping the profits to a minimum, and the trading machinery and service as efficient as possible, and would gladly dispense with the whole monopoly scheme to let free competition do its blissful work. Even then trade liberalization would not be complete due to the necessity to fit purchases abroad to the fluctuations of foreign currency income, and one would have to be on guard against corners and cartel practices in our small market off the world trade routes.

The official argument for a monopoly scheme has been the need to maintain ample stocks of vital commodities for times of emergency, over and above the quantities which private traders would regard sufficient for their turnover. Only a body with full control of the market — so it is argued — could be entrusted with such a task, which involves additional storage, handling and interest costs, and the body would have to be granted exclusivity in order to shield it from the risk of being undersold in case of a price drop on the world markets.

The conclusiveness of this argument is, however, open to question. One fails to understand why the need to maintain emergency stocks should be confined to wheat, sugar, oilseeds, milk powder etc., but not rice, timber hides and other essential commodities in respect of which the trade has been effectively and successfully liberalized.

Moreover, for several commodities it is the processing industries that could be effectively entrusted with the stock-keeping, if need be. Flour mills could be requested to cover their grain requirements for a fixed number of months in advance, farmers' purchasing unions could be made responsible for maintaining ample fodder stocks, the common purchasing body of oil and soap factories could be reinstated for the oilseed, a similar pool could be created for sugar among the jam and other industries, etc. Several problems of administration and financing would of course have to be solved to that end.

Such an approach need not even preclude the central handling of purchasing, credit, shipping and other matters, as is now so efficiently done by the Ministry, but it would obviate the existence of a chartered company that would naturally keep an eye on its dividends.

As a matter of fact, one has the feeling that the argument about stocks is only a pretext. The main object appears to be to make the prospective profits of the monopolistic company that is envisaged lucrative enough to attract the foreign capital that is needed to relieve our hard-pressed Treasury. Such a motive may or may not be a legitimate or sufficient one, but it should be stated and discussed candidly on its own merits.

This could also provide an opportunity for placing on the agenda the question of stocks and price hedging in a wider context — for the matter is overdue for discussion in many fields beside the food trade — e.g. steel, rubber and cotton. No country can, of course, evade the impact of changing world prices, or the costs involved in maintaining stocks, but there still remains the need to evolve instruments and policies for adjusting our economy in the most efficient manner.

Economic News from Abroad

German Expansion

● West Germany, hardly touched by the recent economic recession, is heading for another boom. National output, which rose by three per cent in the second half of 1958 and by four per cent in the first half of 1959, is expected to rise more in the second half. The only limit seen to this rapid economic expansion is manpower shortage. On July 1 the number of unemployed dropped to a postwar low of 255,000, and government labour exchanges had more jobs available than people to fill them although some 110,000 workers had been imported, mostly from Italy. The labour shortage has already resulted in arresting the expansion of building activity, which has reached a new record this year, but manufacturing and machine building is still growing at a rapid rate, both for the home market and for export. Prices have been stable hitherto but are expected to rise somewhat in the near future, in particular for food, as a result of the bad drought. Wages too have advanced less than in other industrial countries, and much less than middle class incomes and industrial profits in Germany. This trend further strengthens the German industry's export-mindedness, for home demand is not expanding as rapidly as output. A programme recently outlined by Fritz Berg, President of the mighty Federation of German Industries, demands the continued economic integration of Europe and its expansion to include Britain, Canada and the U.S., along with German investments in, and loans to, under-developed countries to pave the way for more exports of German capital goods.

Volvo's New Plant

● The Swedish Volvo company plans to build a new car factory at the Torslanda suburb of Göteburg. The new plant, scheduled to be in operation in 1964, will have an annual capacity of 166,000 cars on a two-shift basis, i.e. double the capacity of the company's present plant. Investment in the new plant is to amount to $32m.

Olive Oil Exports

● In the past two years Tunisia has become the world's biggest olive oil exporter, with 42,000 tons, a third of her total production, shipped in 1958. She is expected to maintain this position in 1959 and to have a large carryover of oil for the next year. On the other hand, Spanish oil exports have recently been cut due to increased home consumption. Production has been up this year in Turkey, Algeria and Morocco, reflecting good olive harvests in the past year, while Italy's oil output declined due to the poor crop.

New Rayon

● Rayon, which has been on the decline for several years, is on the advance again due to new technical developments, in particular in the U.S. Sales of rayon in America had tumbled from 442,000 tons in 1955 to 335,000 in 1958, and its share in textile consumption from 31.3 to 18.5 per cent, mainly because of the growing popularity of new synthetic fibres which make it possible to manufacture "wash and wear" garments. Attempts to develop crease-resistant and non-shrinking varieties of rayon failed, and by the end of the first half of 1958 most rayon-producing companies were in the red. Since then, however, a turn for the better has taken place, due to improvements introduced in the manufacturing of rayon staple and tow, which are mainly sold for tire cord and other industrial uses, and this section of the rayon industry is now working at full capacity. At the same time, intensive research undertaken in particular by the Courtaulds' laboratories has resulted in producing new types of rayon fibres which are already on sale with tremendous success. Some of these are "cross-linked" cellulose chains that resemble wool and can be mixed with acrylic fibres; others are a completely new development, known as the "high modulus" group and similar to others produced by some French and Belgian firms. So superior are the new fibres to ordinary rayon, that the producers would like to introduce a new brand name for them although the Federal Trade Commission insists that they too be labelled rayon since they are produced from a cellulose base. In any case, next year will certainly witness large-scale sales of "wash-and-wear" rayon clothing, which is already looming again as a formidable competitor for cotton.

Funds for Morocco

● A new bank, to be called the Banque Nationale Marocaine pour le Developpement Economique, with an initial capital of 2,000m. Moroccan francs, has been set up in Morocco. Of the capital collected to date, the state holds about 50 per cent while shares for about 25 per cent have been taken up by residents in the country. French-controlled financial institutions have provided 240m. Moroccan francs, while the Belgian Bank Lambert has contributed 60m. and the Banca Commerciale Italiana 25m.

Russian Rubber

● Soviet synthetic rubber-producing facilities are expected to treble between 1959 and the end of the seven-year plan in 1965, according to Tass, the Soviet News Agency. Main emphasis is to be laid on production of isoprene rubber. According to Soviet tests, tires made of it are almost as durable as those made of natural rubber. The production of chloroprene rubber will also be increased substantially. This is used as a lead substitute for covering cables. Further plans, which include certain synthetic rubbers that maintain their properties at temperatures as high as 200 degrees centigrade, should have an important effect on world natural rubber prices. At the moment the U.S.S.R. and China are two of the largest buyers, and it was their heavy buying which put the price of natural rubber up earlier this year.

India Warns Exporters

● The Government of India has warned exporters that unless they expand their overseas sales quickly some form of compulsion will be used to make them cut their export prices. It also urged exporters to examine how far they can reduce prices by leaving out their overhead costs in determining export prices.

India's export potential consists chiefly of a whole range of lighter manufactured products at present showing an almost negligible proportion of exports to total production. Among them are such items as fans, bicycles, electric motors, diesel engines, storage batteries and sewing machines. One of the ways suggested for overcoming export difficulties is the export of goods at below-average cost of production, by omitting overheads. Another is the earmarking of a proportion of output for exports and its disposal regardless of the return.

Ata Makes Breakthrough

Balance Sheet Shows Advance in Sales and Productivity

By our Economic Editor

THE Ata report for the end of 1958 clearly shows that the management's prolonged and obstinate struggle for increased efficiency has not been in vain, that the malaise which reached its climax in the big strike of 1957 has been overcome, and that the company is regaining its expansive vigour. After two years without dividend, the shareholders will get at last fair reward for their patience, with the prospect of at least a similar yield next year and considerable improvement in the company's liquidity position in the long run. Published against the background of the recent boom in equity shares, the report cannot fail to confirm the general impression that the country's major industries are at last approaching consolidation and a remunerative stage at a rate that may be attractive for investors.

The report's detailed data concerning labour and productivity are self-explanatory. The total number of employees decreased by 24 in 1958, falling to 1,516 exclusive of 700 workers employed by contractors. There were 52 workers less than at the end of 1956 (comparisons with 1957 are obviously pointless in view of the strike) a decrease of 3.5 per cent, and the drop in aggregate workhours was slightly more than that. However, output in the spinning department rose from 1,844 tons in 1956 to 2,053 in 1958, i.e. by 11 per cent and at the same time average count of the yarn spun rose from 20.93 Ne to 21.87, while in the weaving department production increased by some three per cent to 10,681 standard sq. m.

Real Improvement

Slight though these improvements may appear at first, they loom bigger when exact figures are cited for the man-hours directly spent per unit of production. For combed yarn the average total for 1958 was 34.7 per 100 kgs. of yarn on cops, compared with 43.8 in 1956. For carded yarn the respective figures were 18.1 man-hours as against 23.5 and for weaving 3.15 per 100 sq. m. as against 3.29.

The report also remarks that this improvement continues during the current year, and that further progress is expected due to the recent installation of suction cleaning in the ring-spinning equipment. The new batch of efficiency dismissals that the firm was recently allowed to make will doubtless also contribute to improved productivity, and for the first time after a long period of bitterness, the directors' report again mentions "growing understanding of the economic facts of life" among the company's employees, and the smooth and speedy renewal of the labour agreement.

The report notes another improvement over previous years: costs per working hour did not increase, from 1957 to 1958, substantially more than did the c.-o.-l. index. The actual figures were 4.3 per cent as against 3.9. Compared with 1956, the aggregate wage bill (including contractors) increased almost 20 per cent, but cotton consumption advanced 15 per cent and the sales value of production (corrected for export losses) rose by 31 per cent.

The actual net sales of the Ata concern amounted to IL21.8m. in 1958, i.e. 27 per cent more than in 1956 and 44 per cent more than in 1957. Garments accounted for IL12.2m. of this, fabrics for IL7.9m., yarn for only IL0.7m., and jobbing and sundries for IL0.9m., almost 40 per cent less than in 1956.

Rise in Profits

Increased efficiency and bigger sales proceeds wrought a startling rise in Ata's profits, which soared to over IL1m. (before tax), as compared with IL0.26m. in 1956, and with a loss in 1957. A contributary factor of great importance however, was the reduction of Ata's exports, which amounted to $0.47m. in 1958 as compared with $0.72m. in 1957, i.e. less than five per cent of aggregate sales instead of ten per cent. In 1956 exports accounted for only eight per cent of the total sales of fabrics, and for only three per cent of the sales of garments — as compared with 22 and four per cent respectively in 1957. Since the company incurs a loss of almost IL1 for every dollar earned abroad, such a reduction of exports must have had a considerable impact on the profit figures. It is to be noted, however, that the 1958 profit figure was reached after depreciation allowances had been more than doubled, from IL0.8m. in 1957 to IL1.7m. the current year.

As regards the current year, the report states that the "development of production and sales" has been "satisfactory." Exports exceeded $330,000 during the first half of 1959, and orders on hand at the end of June totalled another $177,000. The report also points out that "notwithstanding the general weakness of textile markets, our export is now on the increase," but it seems that the share of exports in total proceeds will not markedly exceed what it was in 1958.

The greatly improved business results are clearly visible in the balance sheet as well. While current assets rose by IL0.85m. (to IL10.5m.), short-term liabilities dropped by IL0.36m. (to IL4.3m.), despite the greatly increased provision for income tax included therein, and there was a drop of IL0.3m. in long-term liabilities (to IL4.5m.).

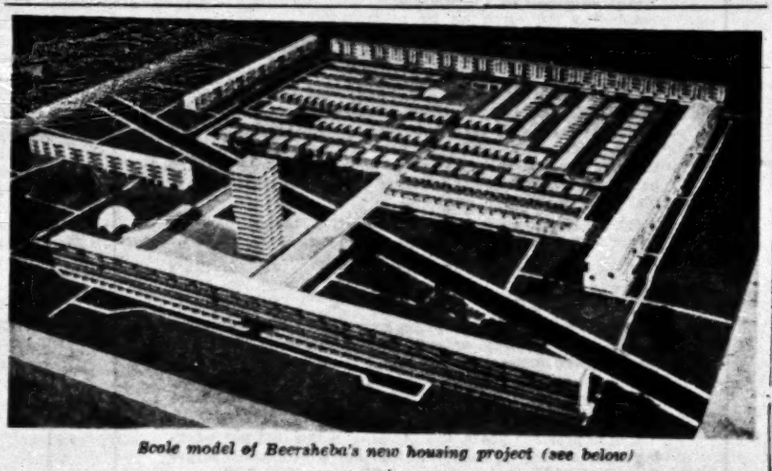
Big Jump

Significantly, the item "customers and bills receivable" advanced only from IL1.23m. to IL1.46m., notwithstanding the steep rise in turnover, and stands at less than one month's sales — a rather remarkable achievement under the present competitive conditions in our textile trade. The total excess of current assets over liabilities jumped up from IL0.23m. to IL1.73m., and may be expected to improve further during the current year.

If this is held together with the breakthrough achieved on the efficiency front, one may well expect the company to reconsider its decision to shelve its big expansion plan, approved and launched several years ago but subsequently held up in view of disappointing developments in labour relations, productivity and business results.

Fixed Assets

Investments during 1958 amounted to IL0.8m., of which IL0.47m. were in the Ata plant (mainly in air-conditioning in the spinning department, and in the weaving department) and IL0.22m. in the Kurdaneh plant (mainly in dyeing and finishing facilities). The balance sheet puts the total value of the fixed assets at IL12m., of which amount IL7.4m. were written off up to the end of 1958, but — as the directors point out in their report — the present replacement value of the assets is IL19.4m. and the time has come for a new revaluation to adjust depreciation allowances to the firm's actual financial requirements. The problem is, of course, a general one, and will have to be handled accordingly, but income tax regulations should in no way become a handicap to the industry's dynamic development, and sound competitive ability.



Scale model of Beersheba's new housing project (see below)

Model Housing Scheme for Beersheba

By NOEMI AMZALAK

SOON the skyline of Beersheba will be dominated by 14-storey blocks of flats towering above a new residential area in the north of the Negev capital, on ground sloping down from the Tel Aviv road towards the wadi on the left.

The housing estate has been designed on novel lines, which at the same time conform to time-honoured traditions and needs. In the past, the inhabitants of Beersheba have always put up their homes in compact compounds, as if prompted by the desire to cluster together for shelter in the wilderness. There were also more rational motives for this huddling: the concentration of walls provided shade and broke the desert winds.

The new housing estate will be built in the form of three squares, each surrounded by 300-metre-long blocks of one and two-storey dwellings. The long blocks will give a distinctive character to the square, suggesting old city walls. In each of the squares a 14-storey skyscraper will rise as a landmark reminiscent of the old oriental minarets or western bell-towers.

Garden Space

In front of each of the small houses there will be a space for a garden, and at the back there will be a courtyard providing additional storage and working space and — in the summer — living space and play grounds for the children. The backyard can be used for the erection of an additional room.

The rows of houses will follow the contours of the landscape in gently descending terraces towards the wadi. Footpaths will run along the front of the houses, opening here and there into squares with lawns and paved areas where small shops will be situated. Shady arcades will run the length of the long blocks of flats.

A quiet side-street in the wadi will be the life-vein of the three neighbourhood units. The main civic centre will be across this inner street, in direct continuation of the housing squares, in a paved plaza [illegible] public buildings, large shops, cinemas and other places of entertainment. There will be no direct access from this square or forum to the street; pedestrians will enter and leave it by way of a bridge over the road. Close by will be the local park, with spacious playgrounds for the children. Schools, kindergartens and synagogues will be located in quiet squares scattered about the neighbourhoods.

The architects responsible for this model housing scheme, beside the "Negev team" of the Ministry of Labour, are: Messrs. A. Yasky and A. Alexandroni; D. Karmi, Z. Meltzer and R. Karmi; N. Zolotov; Tichnun Ltd. of Tel Aviv; and D. Havkin of Haifa. Their guiding principle has been to combine cheap accommodation — mainly for recent immigrants — with aesthetic achievement, to promote a healthy community life, to afford comfortable living conditions and to enhance the architectural quality of Beersheba's fast-changing townscape.

Economic Recovery Slow in Lebanon

BEIRUT (FTFS). — THE Lebanese economy, severely hit by the disturbances of the past two years, has not yet recovered its prosperity, according to senior officials in Beirut.

One of the effects of the disturbances was to upset the tourist trade on which the Lebanon depends heavily for foreign exchange. Another was to reduce the flow of goods passing through the Lebanese ports.

The tourist trade has since improved. The Prime Minister announced that up to August 10 13,942 tourists had come to spend the summer in the Lebanon — which means that the record of 23,000 may well be surpassed by the end of the season. But the hotel keepers have asked for help from the Government on the grounds that most of the hotels are only half full.

Hotel Building

This is largely due to the great expansion in hotel-building over the last few years which is still continuing. The boom in the construction of flats also shows no sign of abating although an alarming number are now empty — estimated at 3,000 in the centre of Beirut alone.

Perhaps a more serious symptom of the Lebanon's difficulties is the recent threat of its two main textile companies — Aridah and Esseili — to close their factories and dismiss 2,700 employees. They have over £1m. worth of stocks lying idle in their warehouses and both are asking for Government intervention, claiming that they are suffering unfair competition from dumping by Communist countries and from Egyptian textile exports. These exports benefit from a 25 per cent tariff reduction under the Arab reciprocal trade agreement, while Lebanon received no equivalent benefit from Egypt. Industrial wages in Egypt are also much lower than in Lebanon.

As had been expected, there has been a sharp decrease in the output of the Lebanon's two oil refineries since Syria discontinued imports of refined products from Lebanon last May. A total of 45,878 tons of crude oil was received by the two refineries in June, as compared with 70,410 tons in May. Both the refineries and the normal transit trade have been affected by the closure of the Syrian-Jordanian frontier and some improvement may be expected as a result of the opening of the frontier on July 29, but the chief factors are the diversion of Syrian imports to Latakia and the opening of the Homs refinery, which more than supplies Syria's needs of most oil products.

Credit Moves

The Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry has urged the Government to guarantee bank credits for development schemes at a reasonable rate of interest as a "step towards ending economic stagnation." The U.S. Development Fund recently authorized a $5m. loan to Lebanon through the Lebanese Agricultural, Industrial and Real Estate Bank at 4½ per cent interest. This has been welcomed but it is felt that much more is needed.

In spite of the feeling of both Lebanese merchants and industrialists that the economy is running in a low gear, there is also a conviction that the long-term future for the Middle East as a whole should be very bright and that this is bound to have a favourable effect on Lebanon.

Stocks and Commodities

Equities, Dollar-linked Continue Firm

EQUITIES continued to rise in Tel Aviv, with a few reactions. It appears that ordinary shares are settling down at the present higher levels and that no sharp reaction is expected. In the long list of gainers, Bank Leumi shares were again prominent with Otzar Hityashvut, Africa Palestine, Israel Land Development Ata, Moller, Assis, Palestine Potash, Teva, Palestine Cold Storage and Delek following suit.

An almost unprecedented rise in dollar-linked bonds was brought about during the week under report by the continuous demand and by an apparent shortage of offer. The fact that the IL15m. issue of the Israel Industrial Institute coming out shortly will be only half linked to the dollar (the other half will be pegged to the cost-of-living index) may be a sign of a change in the Government policy towards linking to the dollar. Should this be the case, dollar-linked securities may remain in permanently short supply.

During the week under report, Tavei Dollar Defence Bonds, Housing Loan, Local Authorities, Palestine Electric, Keren Hayesod, Israel National Oil, Israel Industrial Institute, Rassco GUS Rassco, General Mortgage Bank and Bank Leumi Investment, all dollar-linked, advanced by three to four points with a number of them quoted buyers only. Palestine Electric Second Preferred and five per cent Dead Sea debentures also advanced by six to ten points on persistent demand. The recent six per cent issues of Fertilizers and Chemicals and Keren Hayesod were already three to five points over par.

On the Blue List (securities not officially quoted) Hadera Paper Mills shares advanced by close to 20 points, Dead Sea B Founders touched a high of 65 per cent but later reacted, and PIA advanced by six points. "Securities and Travelling" dollars remain steady, with business somewhat quieter.

At its Annual General Meeting, the I.L.F. Investment Corporation (close-end Investment Trust of the Feuchtwanger Bank) has declared a five per cent bonus for the year ending March 31, 1959. Satisfactory progress since then was reported by the Directors.

Wall Street Irregular

WALL Street was erratic and irregular. The continuous steel strike and the possibility of an increase in the Federal Reserve discount rate caused concern. The Dow Jones average for 30 industrials was 655.96 on August 25 as against 658.42 a week earlier.

London Unsettled

AFTER early rises the London Stock Market was rather unsettled as small selling gradually developed. Industrials lost a good deal of their recent buoyancy, but there was a certain amount of selected buying. Reuters daily index for gilt-edgeds was 75.5 on August 25 after 76.1 a day earlier and 76.4 a week earlier. Industrials stood at 307.4 (309.7 and 308.6). Kaffirs were unchanged at 83.5.

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Bigger Land Units Mooted

By Our Economic Correspondent

A REPORT by the head of the Jewish Agency's hill settlement programme underscores the need for bigger settlement units for hill farms, whose present allocation of 15 to 20 dunams cannot support them. The report proposes that each settler receive at least 20 dunams, together with enough water to till the land intensively, plus 60 to 80 dunams of pasture for sheep and a few head of cattle. Chicken raising is also supported, on the assumption that it should be restricted in more favoured areas.

The decisions of the settlement authorities, which have determined the size of all our holdings except for the private farms in citrus areas and the older *moshavot*, have tended to restrict the area of each farm to a minimum. The main reasons were the objective of settling as many families as possible on the limited area available for Jewish settlement under the Mandate, and the Socialist principle that no family should get more land than it could work without hired help.

In the hills, settlement must be sparse if the farmer is to eke out a livelihood from the thin soil, and grazing has to be extensive. Nor is land so scarce today: in many *moshavim* houses stand waiting for settlers.

At the same time, before it is decided just what the settlers will raise, the marketing possibilities of the suggested crops must be investigated. One wonders whether it would be safe to encourage egg production in the hills unless an effective way of banning it in other areas is devised and implemented.

Costing and Planning

The question of costing should also play a decisive role in planning. Our over-expanded dairy and chicken farming is largely based on feed imported at bargain prices from the U.S. If our prosperous intensive farms had to feed their livestock on homegrown feed, they would need a good deal more land and water.

It can be argued that we can depend on U.S. surpluses for a good many years to come; but it might not be wise to build too heavily on them in our planning, for certain countries resent the competition of our eggs, while others are beginning to resort to the same devices, creating serious competition.

Settlement planning is on safer ground when the size of the individual unit is more generous. It is realized that the guiding principle should be enough land for a livelihood even when irrigation is not yet available. It is easier to subdivide big holdings later than to find work for settlers on dwarf holdings.

Commodity Prices Rising Again

LONDON (FTFS).— PRELIMINARY figures now available in London indicate that world consumption of primary products this year is recovering from last year's decline and trade quarters expect a steady, but slow, rise in commodity prices over the next 12 months or more.

Broadly speaking, commodity prices now are about 20 per cent below the high levels reached at the time of the Korean fighting which ended in 1952. They have been fluctuating narrowly around this lower level for some time after a long decline from the Korean "high."

Now, commodity prices are five per cent higher than they were a year ago, when they were generally still declining. A minor price improvement that began earlier this year was later cancelled out, but in the past few weeks the general trend of commodity prices has resumed its upward curve.

Sisal in Demand

Sisal, rubber and copper were the three commodities responsible for cancelling out the earlier improvement and they are again responsible for the latest slightly upward movement.

Sisal, in sudden demand following good European harvests and a consequent bigger need for harvest twine, has risen by £10 to £90 a ton. The demand for more sisal came at a time when drought had cut severely production in Brazil, a major supplier.

The world consumption of natural rubber is ahead of production and rubber for early delivery is in short supply. The price has risen by 5d. a pound to 2s. 8d. in the past six weeks.

The labour dispute in the U.S. is largely responsible for a £13 per ton rise in copper to £238.

These three commodities have risen in price largely because of temporary and uncharacteristic factors. Trade quarters do not expect their prices of either sisal or copper to settle down at, or above, current levels for a long period. They believe, however, that the improvement in rubber may be longer-lived.

Expectations of a general rise in commodity prices, however, are based on the movement of a number of other active raw materials. Zinc, for example, is some £25 a ton higher than the low level it reached last year.

This improvement follows a genuine increase in consumer demand coupled with realistic production levels. Wool is also doing much better now than it was at this time last year.

Trade sources do not think that the expected upward movement of prices is likely to be strong. Although the demand for commodities of all kinds is rising there is still substantial unused productive capacity available and higher prices have, in the past, quickly brought in additional supplies which, in turn, have helped to lower prices again.

France Closes Coalfields

PARIS (FTFS). — THE French Government is beginning to close down some of the less economic coalfields in central France as part of new plans, still under discussion, for rationalizing the country's long-term power policy.

It is expected that by this winter, the French Government will have been able to make a plan that will give coal, gas, electricity, atomic energy, oil and natural gas their shares in France's overall power needs in the years ahead.

Oil Finds

France's interest in such a plan stems from the discovery of major oil deposits in the Sahara and the developing natural gas supplies from Lacq, in southern France. These relatively new additional sources of power mean that the country will have many times more energy at its disposal than it can possibly need for decades to come. The natural gas supplies in particular are potentially huge and could sell at a price that would close down all France's coalfields in a very short time.

The French Government is known to favour a drastic revision of the functions of the seven-year-old European Coal and Steel Community but it is running into opposition from the other five member nations — Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. France wants the steel and coal industries to be handled by the Common Market organization, leaving a revised Coal and Steel Community to handle only oil and natural gas supplies. But inherent in this plan is the suggestion that Saharan oil and natural gas would take precedence over supplies from the Middle East and Venezuela. Italy has a major stake in the Middle East oilfields and Germany is not likely to find dependence on French supplies an acceptable circumstance.

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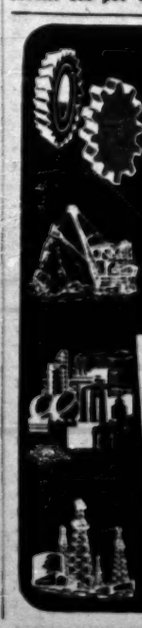

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Israel's Tobacco Steadily Improving

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE tobacco planting and curing company, Alei Tabak, has finished its fifth season. During these eight months its Safad curing plant employed 25 workers for 5,871 workdays, paying out about IL50,000 in wages. The company sold 150 tons of high-grade tobacco to the country's cigarette-makers and experimented on 28 various kinds of tobacco, trying out different methods of planting, spacing and watering. Five strains have proved successful and will be developed in the future. Growing the leaves under polyethylene covers has proved a much cheaper method than under glass.

Another innovation has been the adaptation of the Japanese invention of "Giberline," which involves spraying of the roots before planting, and the leaves after sprouting, with a vegetable hormone. Fungi sprayed on the tobacco act as a catalyst, speeding growth and enriching it.

During the coming season, the company expects to expand its activities considerably.

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by REUBEN ALCALAY

HAIFA AND NORTH

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Ringart, 41 Rehov Yafo
Pinter, Central Carmel
Bauer, Central Carmel
Hadar Bookshop, Rehov Herzl
Warhaftig, 49 Rehov Herzl
Nagler, Beit Hakranot
Ezekiel, 26 Rehov Herzl
Kadouri, Rehov Hanevi'im
Liberman, Rehov Schapiro
Kikmah, Rehov Yafo
Nimand, Rehov Geulah
Granat, Rehov Hanevi'im
Finch, Bat Galim
Duron, Simtat Gaza

NORTH:
Duron, Kiryat Bialik
Globus, Kiryat Motzkin
Gofer, Acre
Falk, Nahariya
Barna, Afula
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ERNST KAHN ז"ל

IN deep sorrow we refer to the untimely death on the 19th February 1959 of Ernst Kahn, the senior member of our Board.

During 15 years he was a pillar of strength in our undertaking. His contribution to its establishment and development cannot be measured.

In 1945, when the problem of financing the expansion of our undertaking first arose, he drew up and most successfully implemented the plan for an issue of our shares to the public and thus opened up the road of development to us and to other industrial undertakings. Since then, he was in charge of all our finances and his loss will be felt most heavily in this field.

Our undertaking was specially close to his heart as he came from a long line of textile industrialists; but above all its attraction to him was that it was part of the economy of Israel, for economic problems were his passionate concern all his life both as a practical man and as a teacher.

The inspiration of his personality, his vast learning and experience, lighted the way for us. Above all, his was the rare virtue that encouraged constructiveness in others. The memory of his works will always be before us.

Directors' Report for the Year 1958

(This report is based, unless otherwise stated, on consolidated figures of "Ata" and its subsidiaries "Kurdaneh", "Teta" and "Ma'aragoth").

The matters dealt with in the supplement to the Directors' Report issued on September 30, 1958, which were then causing us great concern, have developed satisfactorily. The question of the handing back by the Histadrut to the Haifa Labour Council of responsibility for labour matters in Ata was finally resolved at a meeting between representatives of Ata and of the Histadrut. The agreed communiqué that was then issued best sets out the facts:

"At the meeting which took place on December 8, 1958 between the representatives of the Vaad Hapoel of the Histadrut, Messrs. A. Becker and Y. Meshel, and the representatives of Ata, Messrs. J.M. Geri, H. Moller and E.A. Kirschner, the attitude of the Vaad Hapoel of the Histadrut regarding the transfer to the Haifa Labour Council of direct concern for the affairs of the workers of Ata was considered.

"The representatives of the Vaad Hapoel explained the circumstances surrounding the decision taken for the purpose of negotiating with the management by the Central Committee on September 21, 1958 and declared that the Vaad Hapoel of the Histadrut still sees itself responsible for the proper implementation of the labour agreement signed by its representatives on August 18, 1957. The representatives of the Vaad Hapoel further stated that the Haifa Labour Council would in matters of Ata be represented by Mr. Avigdor Eshet (a member of the secretariat of the Haifa Labour Council).

"The representatives of the management of Ata stated their agreement and took note of the declarations and explanations..."

Matters have also moved forward in the dismissals of redundant workers. Following the resignation of the arbitrator, General Y. Dori, the Ministers of Commerce & Industry and of Justice appointed Advocate I. Harari, M.K., in his place. The arbitration commenced in January 1959 and the first stage ended with an award by Mr. Harari in which he rejected all the arguments of the representatives of the workers — particularly the claim of arbitrariness on the part of the management — against the validity of our notice in which we informed the Workers' Committee of the number of workers that we considered redundant and therefore to be dismissed. The award lays down that it is the sole right of the management to fix such a number. Following this award, and after some delay, negotiations started on the names of those to be dismissed. Agreement has been reached on about half of them and it is to be hoped that this chapter will soon be closed.

In the second arbitration, on the question of pensions, before Dr. Foerder, the Chairman of the Board of the Bank Leumi, an award has also been given. This gave Ata a choice between two alternatives. The first is that we should adjust wages so as to enable the workers to increase their contributions to the Provident Fund from the present 3% to 5% (ours is already 5%) and that then this fund should be handed over to Mivtachim which would become responsible for paying a retirement pension ranging between 40% and 70% of last salary, dependent on seniority. Under this alternative the Compensation Fund would remain as it is today. The other alternative was that the Provident Fund and the Compensation Fund should be handed over to Mivtachim and that this institution would then become responsible for the retirement pension and various other benefits.

We have chosen the first alternative and negotiations with the Histadrut and with Mivtachim to fix the details of the agreement are now under way.

It would therefore seem that through these two arbitrations solutions have been found to two problems that proved obstinately insoluble in direct negotiations between the parties. Thus the main obstacles that stood in the path of the development of good labour relations in our factory are in the process of being removed. This tendency to co-operate with the management and the growing understanding of the economic facts of life have been evidenced further by the comparatively modest demands made when our labour agreement came up for renewal. The negotiations were concluded speedily and the agreement is again for a period of two years.

Among the factors affecting the existence and development of our undertaking, a very important one is the tax policy of the Government, particularly in respect of depreciation allowances. The enactment of the Income Tax Law (Additional Depreciation on Business Assets) 1958 demonstrates that there has been a change for the better, but this law is still woefully inadequate. The following table shows the historic cost of our plant, its revalued cost under the above law, its revalued cost under the partial revaluation carried out by us on January 1, 1952 (our present Balance Sheet figure) and its cost at present replacement prices.

	Historic cost IL	Revalued according to the Additional Depreciation Law 1958 IL	As per our Balance Sheet IL	At present replacement prices IL
Land & roads	40,662	40,662	40,662	40,662
Dwellings	270,602	270,602	277,351	1,119,449
Factory buildings	2,393,006	2,414,476	3,871,718	5,624,728
Spinning	904,055	1,132,140	2,137,310	3,551,102
Weaving	908,160	1,087,026	1,318,583	1,905,729
Dyeing & finishing	1,623,013	2,094,256	2,434,427	3,292,346
Tailoring	82,065	129,850	196,548	221,176
Water, steam, electrical & sundry installations	1,884,277	2,076,451	2,600,688	3,260,079
Shops	166,812	171,638	178,845	182,791
	8,269,264	9,506,970	13,051,685	19,426,060

From the above it will be seen that replacement cost exceeds by more than 50% our Balance Sheet figure and by more than 100% the figure resulting from a revaluation under the new law. This means that vast sums will have to be provided in the future in order to bring the depreciation fund up to the level of a replacement fund. On the other hand, by investing depreciation in fixed assets, we have stabilised the value of the depreciation reserve. Accordingly, it must be revalued as are the assets. If this is done, in respect of the amounts of depreciation invested up to 1951 at the rate of 1.800:0.360, and in respect of investments in 1952 at the rate of 1.800:1.000, then the depreciation fund becomes IL7,500,000 as against IL5,540,000 shown in our Balance Sheet. After deducting this amount from the replacement cost of IL19,400,000, the net value of the assets becomes IL11,900,000 — about 60% of replacement cost — a figure that conforms to the average age and state of maintenance of the machinery and equipment. But as the law stands today, we shall be permitted to depreciate only a further IL3,750,000 and the balance, IL8,150,000, will have to come from taxed profits — an impossible task.

The above figures and calculations are of considerable practical importance, particularly in the textile branch which in the very near future will consist mainly of new factories. These will have been erected at the same prices as those on which we calculated our replacement cost. They will therefore form the basis for calculating depreciation, profit and the prices of the products.

It is impossible to believe that the Income Tax Laws will continue discriminating between new and old factories by taking from the latter all possibility of accumulating the monies necessary for replacement of plant and machinery.

The usual statistical information for 1958 follows:

Production and Labour

MANPOWER

Total Number of Employees
(excluding 700 employed by contractors)

End	Men	Women	Total
1956	1,228	340	1,568
1957	1,215	325	1,540
1958	1,160	356	1,516

Although the total number of employees was reduced during 1958 by only 24, the actual reduction by dismissals and resignations of redundant workers was greater by more than 30, because of a number of additional workers which had to be taken in owing to larger production requirements, mainly in winding.

Working Hours (excluding administrative staff)

Year	Total hours paid	Hours worked	Leave, holidays, idle time
1956	3,326,000	2,914,000=87.6%	412,000=12.4%
1957	2,368,000	2,082,000=87.9%	286,000=12.1%
1958	3,199,000	2,810,000=87.8%	389,000=12.2%

The average cost per working hour set out below excludes administration, sales organization, managerial staff and monthly paid foremen.

	December 1956 IL1.837=100%	December 1957 IL2.091=113.8%	December 1958 IL2.180=118.7%
Co.L. Index	249=100%	257=103.2%	267=107.2%

Unlike previous years, the increase in the cost per working hour of 1958 against 1957 was not substantially larger than that of the index, namely 4.3% as against 3.9%.

The average yearly cost per hour worked was IL2.152 as against IL2.180 in December. Its elements were the following:

	1957 IL	1957 %	1958 IL	1958 %
Basic Wages, Seniority, Trade and Co.L. Allowance	1.139	100	1.165	100
Incentive Premiums	0.203	17.8	0.266	22.8
Social Contributions and Amenities:				
Family allowance	0.057	5.	0.064	5.5
Compensation fund	0.074	6.5	0.070	6.
Provident fund	0.039	3.4	0.040	3.5
Sick and sickdays fund	0.065	5.7	0.068	5.8
Equalization fund	0.017	1.5	0.015	1.3
Recreation fund	0.022	1.9	0.023	2.
National, civil wrongs & accident insurance	0.052	4.6	0.061	5.2
Annual leave and holidays	0.112	9.8	0.121	10.4
	0.436	38.4	0.462	39.7
Services:				
Canteen, medical service, contributions to workers' institutions, loss on sale of fabrics and garments at nominal prices, employees' transportation	0.198	17.4	0.197	16.9
Sundries	0.051	4.5	0.062	5.3
Total cost per hour worked	2.029	60.3	2.152	61.9

The social contributions, amenities and services thus constituted 50.4% of the wages plus incentive premiums.

PRODUCTION

	Spinning: Kilos (in 000)	Spinning: Average count (Ne)	Weaving (incl. outside weavers): Metres (in 000)	Weaving (incl. outside weavers): Standard m² (in 000)
1956	1,844	20.93	8,631	10,007
1957	1,308*	20.83	6,179*	7,201*
1958	2,053	21.87	8,615	10,681

* Reduced because of the strike.

EFFICIENCY:
M.H.P. (Man-hours per unit of production)

SPINNING
(man-hours per 100 kgs. of yarn on cops)

Year	Operators	Supervision	Auxiliary	Maintenance	TOTAL	Average count (Ne)
Combed Yarn						
1956	23.334	3.366	5.996	11.154	43.850	33.56
1957	21.604	3.412	5.541	10.696	41.253	32.61
1958						
1st quarter	19.380	2.846	4.922	7.657	34.805	33.86
2nd "	19.880	2.801	5.361	7.734	35.776	34.13
3rd "	20.151	2.604	5.116	7.197	35.068	34.27
4th "	19.174	2.466	4.987	6.919	33.496	35.27
Yearly Average	19.823	2.680	5.070	7.373	34.746	34.30
Carded Yarn						
1956	13.181	1.742	4.319	4.238	23.480	15.99
1957	13.496	1.730	3.878	4.260	22.362	15.88
1958						
1st quarter	10.643	1.444	3.215	3.192	18.496	15.63
2nd "	10.596	1.391	3.405	3.225	18.617	15.58
3rd "	10.282	1.231	3.234	2.806	17.553	15.67
4th "	10.581	1.310	3.421	2.456	17.778	15.63
Yearly Average	10.528	1.345	3.320	2.900	18.102	15.63

WEAVING
(man-hours per 100 standard square metres)

	Looms	Operators	Supervision	Auxiliary	Maintenance	TOTAL	Load index
1956	1.784	0.472	0.337	0.511	2.304	1.74	
1957	1.783	0.492	0.476	0.512	2.263	1.76	
1958							
1st quarter	1.765	0.497	0.496	0.520	2.218	1.81	
2nd "	1.694	0.429	0.440	0.504	2.067	1.77	
3rd "	1.671	0.431	0.439	0.492	2.013	1.79	
4th "	1.817	0.454	0.474	0.545	2.290	1.97	
Yearly Average	1.739	0.435	0.461	0.516	2.151	1.81	

The above figures show a definite improvement against the year 1957, particularly in spinning. This improvement continued into 1959 in which year further progress is expected because of the recent installation of suction cleaning in the ring-spinning equipment.

Net Sales

	1956 IL	1957 IL	1958 IL
Yarn	414,061	56,317	723,488
Fabrics	6,085,689	5,342,355	7,929,289
Garments	9,162,065	9,079,830	12,215,361
Jobbing and sundries	1,490,366	587,766	927,890
	17,152,081	15,063,268*	21,796,008

* Reduced because of the strike.

Export

Net proceeds f.o.b. Haifa after deducting discounts and agents' commission:

	1957 $	1958 $
Australia	76,511	37,873
Bulgaria	2,517	71,745
Cyprus	353	3,522
Denmark	15,007	7,402
Great Britain	—	20,087
Holland	17,049	4,648
Kenya	11,445	6,158
Norway	30,320	30,364
Sweden	94,263	105,182
Switzerland	13,111	3,789
South Africa	61,812	58,567
Sundries	6,812	28,529
	349,200	377,866
Local sales against foreign currency	373,014	93,483
	722,214	471,348
Of these: Fabrics	558,220	311,049
Garments	163,994	160,299
	722,214	471,348

Notwithstanding the general weakness of textile markets, our export is now on the increase. During the first six months of 1959 actual exports exceeded $330,000 and orders in hand at the end of June totalled another $177,000.

Investments

In the course of the year the following investments were made:

	ATA IL	KURDANEH IL	YETA IL	TOTAL IL
Dwellings	19,476	—		19,476
Factory buildings	35,669	—		35,669
Power, light, steam, water installations	10,167	57,450		67,617
Airconditioning	220,621	4,254		224,875
Spinning	10,942	—		10,942
Weaving	143,504	—		143,504
Dyeing and finishing	—	150,477		150,477
Tailoring	13,831	—		13,831
Workshops, stores, offices (incl. cars)	18,014	7,518	2,419	27,951
	472,224	219,699	2,419	694,342

Financing

We were able to finance the investments of 1958 from our own means as well as the first instalments of repayment of our long-term loans.

Our liquidity position improved as is shown by the following table:

	1957 IL(000)	1957 IL(000)	1958 IL(000)	1958 IL(000)
Current assets		9,647		10,489
Short-term liabilities incl. Income Tax provision	4,658		4,302	
Long-term liabilities incl. debentures	4,780	9,438	4,478	8,780
Balance		234		1,729

SALIENT FIGURES
(because of the strike in the year 1957 we have included figures for 1956 as well).

	1956 IL(000)	1957 IL(000)	1958 IL(000)
Sales value of production (corrected for export losses)	17,672	15,001	23,212
Wages (including outside work)	7,998	7,153	9,540
Cotton consumption	3,890	2,879	4,783
" " (in tons)	(2,130)	(1,513)	(2,447)
Income Tax and other taxes	1,293	1,077	2,173
Profit/Loss before tax	+ 261	— 16	+ 1,041

SUBSIDIARIES
At the end of the year we, together with our wholly owned subsidiary Ma'aragoth, owned IL27,580 of shares in Kurdaneh Ltd.

DEBENTURES
During the year we redeemed IL42,200 Debentures, series "A" by purchase on the open market.

COMMISSION AGENTS
Total deposits amounted to IL468,468 of which IL276,261 were invested in our shares and debentures.

PROSPECTS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR
So far in 1959, the development of production and sales and the progress in efficiency have been satisfactory.

DIVIDENDS
Because of the level of profit reached in 1958 and the fact that no dividends were paid in respect of the years 1956 and 1957, the directors recommend the payment of a special dividend of 3% in addition to the ordinary final dividend of 6% on its Ordinary Shares and proportionately on its other shares.

The dividends recommended are therefore as follows:

	Interim Plus final	Special	Total
Ordinary "A", "B" and "C" Shares	12%	3%	15%
Deferred Shares	10%	3%	13%
Preference Shares "B"	9%	1½%	10½%
Preference Shares "C"	8%	—	8%

Kfar Ata, August 16, 1959.

J. M. GERI, Chairman, Board of Directors — HANS MOLLER, Managing Director — J. ABRAMOV, Director and Secretary

"Ata" Textile Company Limited and its Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1958
(in full IL)

1957				1957			
			CURRENT ASSETS				
	3,048,683		Stocks: Raw and auxiliary materials		1,921,551		
7,845,888	5,196,235		Products		6,573,372	8,494,923	
	1,227,799		Customers and bills receivable		1,461,853		
1,683,766	395,967		Sundry debtors		513,223	1,975,076	
41,567			Cash and foreign currency deposits			20,312	
8,909,221						10,490,311	
			CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS				
	566,867		Bank overdrafts less debits		271,378		
	563,538		Bank credits for cotton purchases		806,232		
	651,606		Suppliers		804,437		
	1,027,688		Accrued expenses		1,110,632		
	153,450		Repayments in current year of long term loans		384,091		
	158,491		Commission agents' cash deposits		192,207		
	890,868		Sundry creditors and bills payable		426,191		
3,994,508	—		Provision for additional debenture interest		19,836	4,015,004	
	65,116		Income Tax provision		575,625		
— 78,847	143,963		Balance of Assessing Officer's account		— 298,406	277,228	
4,993,586			Net working capital			6,207,083	
			FIXED ASSETS				
	22,435,397		Cost prices and revaluation as at 1.1.1952		13,051,855		
	109,956		Prepayments to suppliers		36,903		
	22,545,353				13,088,758		
		8,881,906	Depreciation	5,539,738			
6,960,630	5,684,708	1,863,495	Depreciation equalization account	1,855,914	7,395,652	5,692,906	
21,854,216						11,899,989	
			LONG TERM LIABILITIES				
	3,139,063		Loans		2,910,496		
4,759,763	1,690,700		Debentures		1,567,900	4,478,396	
7,894,454						7,421,592	
	—		Net profit of the year		825,606		
	—		Less interim dividend paid		179,945	345,661	
7,894,454			CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL			7,075,931	
7,894,454						7,421,592	

Consolidated Profit & Loss Account for the year 1958
(in full IL)

1957					1957		
14,339,530			Sales value of production			22,348,228	
587,766			Sizing, weaving and dyeing for others			927,890	
14,977,296	—		Sundry profits			66,318	23,340,436
		3,488,286	Wages: Production	4,776,339			
		935,683	Maintenance	1,011,168			
5,008,111		890,363	Technical services	804,603	6,592,099		
1,208,756			Outside work		1,851,143		
3,879,289			Raw materials, consumption		4,782,906		
756,653			Auxiliary materials "		1,320,470		
845,893			Maintenance "		1,077,503		
419,308			Fuel and electricity "		664,768		
136,155			Transport		239,430		
783,289			Depreciation		1,743,318		
918			Sundry losses		—		
12,931,271					13,271,898		
			Administration:				
		626,100	Salaries	771,606			
		8,587	Auditors' fees	10,000			
		1,058,563	Taxes and rates	1,856,126			
		110,773	Office expenses	148,737			
		106,273	Legal, publicity & sundry expenses	132,690			
1,979,886		51,981	Insurance	85,843	2,775,001		
			Local sales organization:				
		209,416	Salaries and wages	326,388			
		13,606	Depreciation	12,014			
		40,335	Maintenance	55,478			
		83,544	Transport and packing	21,450			
		10,618	Agents' fees	22,056			
	441,809	54,298	Sundry expenses	69,138	506,522		
	530,041		Interest		619,660		
14,974,797	19,950		Directors' fees		27,300	22,199,063	
2,499			Profit before taxation			1,041,391	
13,271			Income Tax provision			515,785	
—			Net profit of the year			525,606	
15,770			Loss			—	

HANS MOLLER, Director
J. ABRAMOV, Director & Secretary

Baby Exports to America

By Minetta Juckes

ROME.—ITALIANS, who make a cult of motherhood and family, have learned with dismay that in little more than a year some 300 children have been "sold" to an American agency which started operating very soon after the U. S. passed a federal law lifting the quota on child immigrants to be adopted by American citizens.

The standard price for an Italian child to be adopted in the U.S. is 100,000 lire (about IL300). This is the sum usually asked by the harassed and widowed parent of a large family — U.S. law requires the child to be an orphan — or the unwilling guardian of an illegitimate child for his or her consent to its expatriation. Of course the whole legal business of adoption and transportation to America costs a great deal more. The "present" made by an intermediary to the consenting party is but a small item on the bill sent to adopting parents. Most probably it does not figure under that heading at all and there must be many a well-meaning couple in America who do not realize that they have in fact "bought" their adoptive Italian child.

The existence of a flourishing trade in babies was discovered recently when a young Neapolitan woman collapsed at Rome airport where she had taken two of her six children to board the plane for New York. The arrangements for their journey and eventual adoption in the U.S. had been made by an Italo-American lawyer, whose secretary was scheduled to accompany the two children, aged five and three.

Missed Connections

At the airport it transpired that the secretary had already left for New York with another batch of children and that the lawyer had provided a substitute. Since this lady was not mentioned in their papers, the Italian passport authorities refused to allow the two children to embark. The mother was told there was a hitch and that she must wait a few weeks and in the meantime would have to refund the 200,000 lire she had received to soften her grief at the parting. This unexpected *denouement* was too much for the mother, who threw a fit and vowed she would not part with her children after all. She has taken them back to her slum home in Naples.

Questions about the baby racket have been raised in the Italian Parliament. To these the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Signor Carmine de Martino, replied that only two bodies, the International Red Cross and the National Catholic Welfare Conference, were authorized to negotiate proceedings for the adoption of Italian children by U.S. citizens and their expatriation. Signor de Martino did not say how it was that the lawyer concerned, who represents neither of these agencies, but claims, apparently without authority, to act for the Order of the Italian Sons and Daughters of America, had received every help not only from the Italian Consulate in New York but from the Italian Foreign Ministry, which has released numerous passports for infants under his care.

Sentimentality Exploited

Naturally though disingenuously, the Communist Press exploits the sentimental aspect of this story, depicting the anguish of despairing mothers led into temptation by wicked American agents who offer them money for their children. The temptation to put the blame on others is resisted by the radical Press here which stresses the economic and legal aspects of the baby racket and blames the complacent and conformist Italian society which forgets its depressed fringe and refuses to face up to those social issues that offend its sentimental susceptibility.

The baby market is the product of a natural situation of supply and demand aggravated by clumsy legislation in Italy, as in the U.S. American State laws concerning adoption are often extremely restrictive. In New York State a couple wishing to adopt a child must be under 30. In Italy they must be over 50. Both clauses rule out a good 80 per cent of potential adoptive parents. In Italy adoptions are rare mainly because Italian law allows the natural parents to change their minds any time within ten years of the adoption. Italians are afraid of being "blackmailed" by the relatives of an adopted child once their affections have been fixed on it.

There is no reason why unwanted Italian children should be deprived of suitable parents and a good home in America, but it is essential that legislation in both countries be amended so as to make it easier to recruit children from orphanages and less profitable to sell them on the black market. One Italian paper sensibly suggests that the matter could be dealt with in a treaty between Italy and the U.S. or, even more properly, by a ruling of the United Nations. It would be a good thing, in the meantime, if Unicef were to collect information about this problem, which concerns not only Italy but Greece and Spain as well as many Asiatic countries, whence children are sent to be adopted in the U.S.

(OFNS Copyright)

Anne Stone, the British fourteen-year-old girl who has been invited to study ballet at the Bolshoi school in Moscow.

Express Photo

CINDERELLA AND THE PRINCE

21-year-old Norwegian grocer's daughter Anne-Marie Rasmussen married on Saturday — into one of the richest families of the world. The groom: Steven Rockefeller, 28, son of the Governor of New York, and heir to a $45m. fortune. Anne-Marie and Steven met while she was working as a maid in the Rockefeller's family mansion in New York. Here the bride and groom pose before cutting the cake.

Express Photo

Farewell Parties At Working Mothers Summer Camps

THIRTY-four-hundred Haifa children who did not know, when they left their classrooms last June, that their summer would be spent beyond the narrow streets or alleys where they live, attended the municipality's camps on Mt. Carmel and at Bat Galim, Nave Sha'anan and other places.

The Children's Welfare Committee of Haifa's Working Mothers Association organized members to visit hundreds of homes in the depressed areas in and around the city. Only the children from the largest families, most in need of nourishment and recuperation, could be taken in view of the limited budget. They were distributed in the Association's nurseries, among kibbutzim or moshavim, and at a large summer camp held in a temporarily vacant children's institution. The food was plentiful, fresh air unlimited.

At their farewell parties, they performed with talent before their parents and friends, read poems, sang songs, became ballerinas overnight. They listened attentively as their adored camp leader requested them not to play in the streets but in the playgrounds — there are more than 100 in the Haifa area — and in children's recreation centres. They sang their camp song lustily.

They came home suntanned, quiet and more orderly, with a little training in friendship and cooperation.

NAOMI LEBOR

GOLF IN CAESAREA

By Paula Arnold

GOLF is played with small hard gutta-percha balls which are driven along for tremendous distances by diverse clubs, according to the terrain. These clubs have extraordinary Scottish names, the game being of Scottish origin. The terrain should offer natural obstacles to the drive towards the small holes which are spaced hundreds of metres apart, and there are also artificial little hills and especially bunkers, those malicious traps with one side left invitingly open for the ball to roll into. As the game demands neither running nor jumping, it is well suited to elderly people.

This Scottish game will soon be played in Israel. Going from Tel Aviv to Haifa, when you have the Hadera crossroads behind you, but before coming to the feeder road leading right — that is east, to Binyamina — you will notice a conspicuous signboard drawing your attention to a hard road on your left, leading westward to Caesarea. Taking it, you pass through a new village, good masonry houses to the right, comparatively good Swedish prefabs to the left.

Passing this village, you come on your left to a neat barbed wire fence running along a good way till it turns south on the border of the plantations belonging to Kibbutz Sdot Yam. These surround the ancient Hippodrome and the famous Forum of Caesarea with its two remarkable statues. The fence encloses what will soon be the Caesarea Golf Links, complete with Club House, and outside, to the right of the road, a little colony of week-end bungalows for such as can afford them. The whole will, it is hoped, be a unique tourist attraction. As far as I know, there are no golf links in Israel now. There used to be one near the Kallia Hotel on the Dead Sea, but without proper greens.

Headstrong Architect

The lay-out was begun two years ago, but owing to the headstrongness, or so I understand, of the architect, the turf was a failure. As turf is the main thing in a golf links, this was a serious setback indeed. It seems the late Mr. Smith — an English architect whose plans for the links on this difficult but most pleasing terrain, slightly rolling, boasting a few carob trees and some nice pistacia mastix thickets, and easily accessible both from Tel Aviv and Haifa, were quite brilliant on the whole — was also a British bulldog who would not listen to advice. In spite of knowing the climate, he insisted on English grass seed. The results are sad to see: sickly brown death everywhere.

The Rothschilds, who are financing the venture, now turned to the Hebrew University Faculty of Agriculture at Rehovot for advice. They in turn got in touch with Pennsylvania State University, where the foremost authority on turf is teaching, one Dr. H. B. Messer. It is typical of American standards that Penn State has classes exclusively for teaching turf management. Surely specialization can go no further. The students, between classes, do practical work on golf courses all over the U.S., according to the region they come from, for seven months. They also experiment in Penn State with a type of grass that has been evolved in Georgia, at a place called Tifton, therefore its name is Tifgreen 328. It seems there are thousands of varieties of Bermuda grass — which is awful to you and me.

Turf Management

In the end, Rehovot sent their Mr. Dovrat to the Southern and Western States of the U.S. to see things for himself as regards turf management, and the result was that a graduate of Dr. Messer's from Penn State, Jack Oulla, was flown from South Carolina to New York, there to meet the Rothschild representative and be engaged for the job.

Florence, South Carolina, where Jack hails from, has much the same climate as Israel. He tells me that at first he was reluctant to take the job, having only the vaguest idea of Israel, and believing that he was going into a fearsome and primitive wild land. However, he took the job and married on the strength of it, and after a more than brief honeymoon — two days — he flew here. He has only been a few months on the job, and has already done good work, with the help of a local man, Mr. Vilensky, who supervises the workers.

He has disked and fertilized the whole area, and has established a grass nursery for two Bermuda grasses, one of Israel and one of American origin. The third grass used, Common Bermuda, will be seeded, not planted. It is the roughest, to be used on the 18 fairways. The tees get Bradley, the local variety, and the greens, which need the finest turf available, will have Tifgreen.

As we country people in Israel know to our cost, Bermuda grasses *(infil)* go very deep with their roots, each node of the little runners developing into another run-ner, and so on ad infinitum. This is what makes them so tough, in contrast to such grasses as only grow their blades from one root straight up. For those parts of the dunes which are still shifting (for actually the links are being established on dune-land only partly firmed) Jack is using still another form of strong local grass for firming.

The links seemed very spacious to me, with their 18 holes spread over 75 acres (300 dunams). Jack, however, being American, finds them on the small side and tells me that in a most unexpected place, St. Cloud near Paris, there are links with 36 holes. All the same, I have known some in England with only nine holes covering about 40 acres, so ours compare very well.

Jack is discreet about expenses incurred, but will commit himself so far as to say that the cost is far greater than one might imagine. He is the *turf* expert exclusively, and has nothing to do either with the buildings or the planting of trees and gardens round them. He hopes to have finished the planting and have everything shipshape within one year, but will stay on for another until the local personnel is thoroughly versed in the management of the turf. He tells me that after the grass has matured, the greens have to be cut every day.

Loves New Work

He has so far lived in the Binyamina hotel, but he is now expecting his bride and has taken a house for the two years that they will be staying. Personally, he is delighted with his work, though as a Gentile he doesn't speak a single word of Hebrew and converses with his 10 assistants with his hands and with the help of Mr. Vilensky. It seems to work marvellously well, which tends to give a philologist like the present writer plenty of food for thought.

As to his impressions of Israel, he has seen nothing yet but Binyamina and Haifa, but he is still unable to get over his surprise in finding us perfectly normal, our dwellings far from primitive, and our attitude to him most kindly. He has made many friends already, especially with young men of his own age who have been abroad on the IFYE plan (the International Farmers' Youth Exchange).

Hebrew Summer Seminar in Switzerland

By a Special Correspondent

NEARLY 300 people hailing from 14 different countries (including Israel and Libya, India and Egypt, as well as most European countries) are at present enjoying the second period of the Seventh International European Hebrew Seminar—this year in Arosa, Switzerland. Sponsored by the Education Department of the Jewish Agency and directed by Mr. Ze'ev Hakiai, its representative in Switzerland, it provides classes for every stage in the knowledge of Hebrew, and aims to have the students speaking Hebrew among themselves.

The project is divided into a Seminar and an Ulpan, each divided into two periods of a fortnight with classes of various standards from beginners upwards. Lectures and classes in the Seminar proper are all conducted in Hebrew, and while the main emphasis throughout is on perfecting spoken Hebrew, special courses are also being given on varied topics of Jewish interest. In the field of Jewish literature the lecturers are Mr. Levi Gertner, Director of the Education Department of the Jewish Agency in Great Britain, and Mr. Yizhar Smilansky, the writer; Jewish philosophy comes under the aegis of Professor Nathan Rotenstreich, Professor of Philosophy and Dean of the Arts Faculty at the Hebrew University.

The Ulpan course consists of four classes, at different levels, which are held in simple Hebrew or English.

In addition to these morning sessions lectures of a more general nature are given simultaneously in Hebrew, English, French and Italian.

The second fortnight of the Seminar, which follows the same pattern as the first fortnight, has seen an almost complete change of participants and the addition of several more lecturers.

It is never the policy of such seminars to follow an unrelieved programme of learning and culture — it is after all a vacation as well. Two young Israelis teach folk dancing and singing. The evenings are filled with varied entertainment, often with simultaneous activities in two or three languages: film-shows, quizzes on questions of a Jewish and general nature, mock trials, etc. Friday evenings see the whole Seminar together at prayers and Sabbath celebrations.

One most important feature which must not be omitted is the provision made for participants' children, specially catered for and looked after by girls from Israel who keep them occupied with simple lessons and Hebrew songs and games. This means that whole families are able to attend the Seminar together.

Most of the participants are younger people, mainly university students or graduates and professionals; but there is no age limit, and apart from families there are a number of grandparents and older people, some of whom often join in the Israel dancing while the lazier youngsters sit by and watch. Moreover, the different backgrounds of the participants create a special interest of its own, and despite the barrier raised by so many different languages, the opportunity to exchange national ideas and knowledge is a most important background addition to the general educational programme.

Between Artist and Audience

IN the life of every child there comes a moment when one says: all of a sudden he has become an adult. But as a matter of fact this change is not at all abrupt. It develops gradually and may take years.

But all the same, the realization that the child has become a grown-up hits you like a revelation. This moment belongs entirely to the present, though its roots are lost in the past.

The same effect is felt by the child when he begins to take notice of matters outside his own world. Now, I want to tell you of just such a moment in my own youth, when I — a little girl — understood in a flash the full responsibility of the artist going onstage.

It happened backstage of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow, where I was one of 32 girls chosen to take part in the ballet "Esmeralda." The rehearsals and the many preparations were behind us. We had learned to perform with discipline and precision. And yet — we were without any stage fright or even the excitement accompanying an appearance on the open stage.

The huge room behind the stage... the ghostlike scenery... all the complicated mechanism of lifts and ladders, moving beams and turning wheels — to a little one of nine they all seemed like toys, like a gift to enjoy. We were all in high spirits, sure of ourselves and gay. Here — at last — was the evening of the first performance.

Catherine Geltzer, the celebrated prima ballerina, had come into the wing of the stage close to our group, and stood there watching for her entrance cue. A maid was at her side, holding a tray with the paraphernalia of make-up brushes, little bottles and a cup. The ballerina was moving constantly without even a moment's rest. At times she would rise on her toes, testing her balance... or she would lift along a leg to check her suppleness... or she would bend her whole body backwards, further and further as hard as she could. All that she did with great outward excitement, but at the same time she was gathering all the spiritual forces within herself.

The maid was always close to her, like a nurse at the side of a surgeon, ready to assist and be of help. Now the crucial moment had come. The maid poured some drops of valerian into the little cup, the ballerina drank them down as a sedative, she shook hands with us and before leaving us whispered her last command: Concentrate! She assumed the position of readiness and... leapt into that other world called the stage.

We were all shaken. We understood... the stage was not a child's game. In a flash our stupid, absurd gaiety vanished. All of a sudden we were grown-ups... conscious of our profession.

DVORAH BERTONOFF

Diary Of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat-Haim

LEARN with great delight that an old schoolmate of mine is coming on a visit. Have only caught glimpses of her through the years since our schooldays, me being submerged by domesticity and she carving out a career, but she used to drop in even after we were grown up and tell me how to bring the children up. Was always very glad to get advice on this subject, being very inexperienced with the creatures at the time, and took both her advice and everyone else's. Am anxious to show her the children again and prove how right we all were.

•

CHILDREN are also very thrilled at her arrival and prepare a long list of questions to fire at her to find out if their mother was any good at school, was she obedient and tidy and did she always do her homework. Can only hope she has forgotten the answer to most of their inquiries. Tell them how we all treated her with awed respect because she won the highest marks ever known for the scholarship examination and the whole school got a holiday on her account. Son is not impressed by this feat and wants to know only if she can swim, drive a car or pilot an aeroplane. Promise to inquire.

•

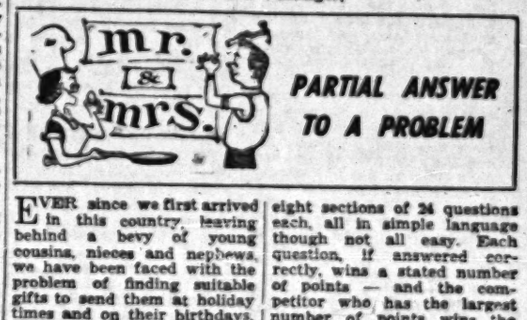
FINALLY catch up with her in someone else's house and rush in with my hands outstretched to tell her how nice it is to see her. She looks me over carefully and tells me that I have gone very old looking. Naturally did not expect to look the same as when I was ten years old, nor would I want to, but am nevertheless somewhat discomposed at this form of greeting. She then adds that I have also become very fat which is rather discouraging as I was just working my way down to my teenage measurements. Manage to smile in a hostessy way and say that it happens to all of us sooner or later. She says kindly that probably the climate is very aging.

•

LATER, in the presence of the children, I remind her of the time when I, being kept in late for some nefarious deed, was dared by my companion in duress to ring the bell on the Head's desk. Thinking all the teachers were gone I promptly did so and was startled when the Head charged out and wanted to know who had committed sacrilege. Old School Mate, speaking up bravely, pointed to me and proclaimed me the perpetrator. O.S.M. now denies the whole incident. Thinks maybe it was two other people but tell her I can find witnesses. (Have an idea one of them lives in Sierra Leone or maybe Uganda or Khartoum.)

•

SON urges me with a nudge to ask his question of O.S.M. She says she can swim very well. Son looks put out. However, she cannot drive a car which restores him somewhat. He does not approve of women who know too much. Later he asks me if all the girls at school were clever like that lady or not clever like me. Tell him that as far as I remember she was outstanding. He is relieved. He says he would not have liked me to have been the only one in a class full of clever ladies, since then he supposes I would have been at the bottom of the class. Refuse to discuss this supposition.



PARTIAL ANSWER TO A PROBLEM

EVER since we first arrived in this country, leaving behind a bevy of young cousins, nieces and nephews, we have been faced with the problem of finding suitable gifts to send them at holiday times and on their birthdays. This seems to apply to children of all age groups, and as we have never believed in *always* sending "something practical to wear," we have spent many weary hours of shopping without being able to hit on just the right thing.

It is not quite so difficult if the youngsters know Hebrew well enough — there are books, of course, and a limited number of games — but our young relatives know English only. They always write — "Tell us something about Israel — how big is it — what kind of food do you eat?" — and so on.

We are sure that this problem looms large when tourists from English-speaking countries begin searching for something interesting to take back home with them — "not too expensive, of course, and not too heavy — we're flying" — and we feel that manufacturers of toys and games in this country would do well to give this market some thought.

One such item we can recommend, however. It has just recently appeared, and is called "QUIZRAEL." Practically an unlimited number can play this game (the entire family can easily take part). It consists of about 200 questions, divided into eight sections of 24 questions each, all in simple language though not all easy. Each question, if answered correctly, wins a stated number of points — and the competitor who has the largest number of points wins the game. Each question has something to do with Israel — when the country was established — which country in the world buys most goods from Israel — what types of camels are there in Israel — who said "My heart is in the East, and I am in the West"? The cards are small; they, and the box in which they come, are quite light, and the price is reasonable, so we think that if readers are looking for the 12 to 16-year-olds, this is it. It is produced in Jerusalem by the Jerusalem Playing Cards Company, Pvt Ltd.

Incidentally, it might be a useful means of helping to teach English to this age group here. They'll know the answers, of course, but they'll learn to say them in English.

If any toy and games manufacturers have any new ideas on this "gifts-to-children" problem, we'd be glad to hear them.

Our pure wool blankets and bed linen as good as any you will find anywhere —better than ever, in fact.

KRAUEPEL, 4 Rehov Pinsker
Tel Aviv (Cafe Noga Bldg.)
Tel. 25421, 10-1; 4-7.

Peppers in the Pot, Salads and Sauces

By Molly Bar-David

THERE are peppers and peppers, yes, and peppers! Some are hot and some are mild as pudding. You can usually tell them by their tips: mild peppers have blunt ends, spicy peppers are sharp-pointed. You can get small fiery peppers (one sees them strung up to garland Oriental thresholds, where they dry in the sun for use throughout the year), small yellow-green wax peppers, sweet bell peppers — thin-skinned and crisp, or dark green and fleshy. And then there is Gamba — which is fleshy and sweet, a cross between tomatoes and peppers. How to use all these various types is something every housewife should know, for every one of them has a place in the menu.

The hot spicy small peppers are chiefly used in pickling, as sparingly as any pungent spice. Orientals, accustomed to "hot" dishes, use these peppers more generously, and Israelis generally are fast acquiring a taste for such dishes. I find, for instance, that I can enjoy a very peppery piping hot dish which would have set me afire 25 years ago. These very hot peppers do wonders in pot roasts and cheese dishes, when used sparingly.

Sweet green and red peppers are generously used in all Spanish-type sauces, and also as a cooking vegetable or in salads. They are also wonderful as a main ingredient in relishes. Rings of red and green pepper do magic in garnishing. These are the peppers which are best for stuffing, either for a cooked or salad dish.

Grilled Peppers

Use fleshy green and red peppers. Grill in the broiler until outer skin is tender and pepper begins to collapse; turn from time to time, until skin blisters. While still hot put the peppers into a paper bag, twist it shut and let stand for 15 minutes for peppers to steam. Then peel. Or you can grill the peppers over an open flame, holding each one with a fork, and turning. After peeling, rinse. Cover with French dressing and marinate for an hour or more (even a few days) and serve cold with a salad or cold meat dish.

Pepper Relish

12 large sweet red peppers, 12 large sweet green peppers, 6 onions, 2 tbsps. salt, 11 cups sugar, 2 cups vinegar.

Seed peppers and with onions put through the food chopper. Cover with boiling water and let stand 10 minutes. Drain and add salt, sugar and vinegar. Boil gently for 15 minutes and seal tightly. Very good with fish or meat dishes.

Pepper Jam

Remove the seeds from 12 large sweet red peppers. Grind, mix with a tablespoonful of salt, and let stand for three hours. Drain; add two cups of vinegar and three cups of sugar; then simmer slowly for about one hour. Seal in small jars. This jam is delicious mixed with creamed cheese, or used in jellied fruit or vegetable salads, or as ordinary jam.

Meat-Stuffed Peppers

250 grams ground meat, ½ cup raw rice, 1 onion, chopped, 1 tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, ½ cup water, 6 green peppers, 1 pkg. tomato soup and 1 cup water, 1 clove garlic, crushed.

Mix meat, onion, seasonings, rice and half a cup of water. Remove seeds from peppers and stuff each half- to two-thirds full. Mix soup with a cup of water and pour over the peppers. Bake in a moderate oven or wonder pot for about an hour and a half or simmer gently. Add more water if liquid boils out.

Stuffed Pepper Salad

Mix cream cheese with herbs and add salt to taste. A little red pepper may be chopped and added. Fill fleshy green peppers. Chill for a few hours. With a sharp bread knife slice the peppers and serve on lettuce with French dressing. Delicious and beautiful too.

Peppers in Salads

Peppers add both colour and taste to a salad, and will also improve its texture by adding a fresh crunchy note. Peppers can be chopped finely to fleck and distribute flavour throughout a salad, as one does onion. Or they can be cut into strips or circles as a main ingredient. Peppers cut into boat shape lend themselves beautifully for acting as containers for potato or similar salads.

Peppers in Sauces

No Spanish dish is complete without a pepper sauce, and you will find your gravies and tomato sauces enlivened and glamorized by using sweet red and green peppers. The method is simple. Finely chop peppers and onions and fry them gently until they are almost dissolved. Then proceed to add the other ingredients for your particular sauce, whether it be tomato puree or meat stock and thickening, or fish stock and thickening of butter and flour and liquid. For cold sauces too, peppers do wonderful things. Grate peppers into mayonnaise, or add it to French dressing. The nuance is delightful.

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BETTER HOMES EXHIBIT NEW 'R' AND 'Z' HOUSES

By Nina Herbstein

EVERY house has a personality of its own, quite apart from its occupants. Take the two houses which are to be used for the Savyon-*Jerusalem Post* Better Homes Exhibition due to open in Savyon on September 11. Both have the normal features of a comfortable two-bedroomed house plus some minor luxuries — entrance hall, utility space, bathroom and extra toilet, dining corner, living room and patio, kitchen and an extra room beyond for laundry or storage. The resemblance, however, is really very superficial. The R house, as the builders call it, is completely introvert in character, while the Z house is an undoubted extrovert.

The facade of the R house is broken by two not very large bedroom windows and the approach to the front door with its expanse of exposed natural grey block seems to say "Come in if you must" rather than "Come and welcome." Even at the other side of the front door there is no immediate change in atmosphere as the block wall continues into the rather narrow entrance hall. Only a few steps beyond is one really accepted into the house. Here one looks down into the sunken living room, to the right to the dining corner leading to the kitchen and laundry and to the left to the utility corner, bedrooms and bathroom. Going down to the living room, one turns left through sliding doors into 38 square metres of patio providing a rare combination of outdoor spaciousness with complete seclusion and privacy from the eyes of neighbours and passers-by. The theme of privacy is emphasized by the line of small windows, good for ventilation but too low for vision, along the north wall of the living room and the kitchen windows placed above the line of sight. The large friendly openings of the house are the big windows of the utility corner and the door of the living room, both facing onto the patio. In short, this is a house which, while it suggests warmth and a pleasant informality once you are inside, presents a rather discouraging exterior to the casual guest. My guess is that it will seem like an ideal home to dwellers in crowded city apartments where nothing is secret from one's neighbours.

For complete contrast come to the Z house on a summer afternoon. The sunshine filtering through the two large frosted glass panels on each side of the doorway bids you warmly welcome. Inside, the hospitable impression is confirmed. You are immediately in the heart of the house. Standing in the roomy entrance hall, you look straight out through big windows onto the patio and, to the right, through a wide opening into the living room and dining corner. Space is provided with a generous hand in the living area, while the bedrooms are rather on the small side for a house of 110 square metres. Obviously this is a house for friendly people who are at their happiest with the house full of guests wandering about freely and making themselves thoroughly at home.

Perhaps quiet recluses will be the eventual owners of the Z house and a noisy, party-loving family the occupants of the R house, but if so the Z's will be wondering why for the first time in their lives so many people insist on just dropping in to see them while the R's are puzzling about why they, for the first time in their lives, have to invite the friends they want to see.

DOMESTIC MAIL BOX

MY 11-year-old daughter has suffered from diabetes for some months. She had always gone to a summer camp and I did not know what I would be able to do for her this summer. This problem was solved through the Israel Diabetes Association which held a summer camp this year at the Wizo Children's Home in Ahuza, Haifa. The children who suffer from diabetes were in the company of healthy children.

My thanks go to the Association, to its Chairman, Dr. Wolfson, and to the whole staff for this beautiful idea. The children had such a good time that my daughter awaits the next holiday most eagerly. *THEA VOGEL*

Ramat Gan, August 23.

STAR-GAZING

VENUS undergoes its inferior conjunction on Tuesday, as mentioned last month, but it quickly moves to a wide angle from the sun and by the end of September it will rise three hours before it. A full 20 per cent of the disk will be lighted by then, the planet's magnitude will be a brilliant -4.2. On September 30 the moon will pass close to Venus, coming nearest to it when the two heavenly bodies are still below the horizon the preceding evening.

At the beginning of September Jupiter sets at 9.45 p.m. and Saturn at midnight; at the end of the month, Jupiter sets at 7.45 p.m. and Saturn at 10 p.m. A week from tomorrow Saturn returns to direct motion, an unfailing sign that it is moving away from us.

At ten p.m. this week and at eight p.m. at the end of September, Deneb, or Alpha Cygni, stands due south, and the other two stars of the great "summer triangle," Altair and Vega, have passed their culmination. Rather low in the south-southeast the only bright star in this part of the sky is Fomalhaut. Alpha Piscis Austrini. Yellowish Capella has just risen in the northeast, and the Pleiades in the east.

Before dawn, the enthusiastic stargazer may behold the glory of the winter constellations at 4.30 a.m.

YOSEF SMORA

Special Bottles Planned For Poisonous Material

BOTTLED poisonous material will in future have to be sold in special bottles approved by the Ministry of Health, under an order now being prepared by the Ministry.

The bottles containing material such as insecticide, will have to be of a regulation type and colour.

Last Friday in Jerusalem, an 18-year-old soldier died after drinking insecticide out of a bottle labelled fruit juice.

This measure will be part of the Ministry's programme for the supervision of insecticides begun in 1957. It will probably be completed by the end of this summer and by next year it is hoped that only insecticides whose printed instructions for use have been approved by the Ministry will be on the market.

To date, about 25 insecticides have been approved by the Ministry. Some 30 other insecticides have not yet been approved because the labels on their containers do not meet with requirements. According to these requirements, they must include, in two languages, instructions and precautions for use, the name of the material, its concentration, the name of the manufacturer, and the word "poison" when necessary. The manufacture of another 10 insecticides was barred because they did not come up to their declared purpose.

The new order will be enforced by the district health bureaux, which will check marketed samples of approved materials at least twice a year. The bureaux will also look out for unapproved and primitively produced products put out by small manufacturers.

Toys That Look Real

By Diana Lerner

A WORKSHOP for arts and crafts newly established by WIZO in the immigrant centre of Ein Hat'chelet, near Natanya, not only provides "live" educational toys used in kindergartens for story-telling and games, but enables psychiatrists to analyse disturbed children and gives a livelihood to new immigrants who do not yet speak Hebrew and can nevertheless learn a useful occupation in a relatively unexplored field.

Every child loves animals and is attracted to colour, and even a backward child can distinguish between a plastic object and one that looks real. The toys being made at Ein Hat'chelet are unusual because they look alive. They represent all sorts of animals, human types, and the characters that people fairy tales such as Snow White, Hansel and Gretel and other familiar stories. Given one of these toys to play with, a child will soon reveal his attitude to mother, baby sister and the rest of his world.

Sacks, cloth, remnants of fur, felt, and stuffing made of old rubber or wire are turned by inexperienced hands into live toys at the workshop. Some of the 14 women working here, ranging in age from 20 to almost 70, have a natural talent for it, says instructor Haya Fishhandler, herself gifted in this medium. The women have just completed a four-month training course.

Orders stream in from private individuals and a number of kindergartens, mainly WIZO's. One is for a big Teddy bear, magically created by a Russian *babushka* who is one of the most talented in the class, despite her 67 years. A recent arrival from Shanghai, she has been existing on a small pension and is grateful for the added income. So intrigued is she by her newfound talent that she is able to spend all day at making the Teddy bear, dressing him up and holding a long conversation with him in her mother tongue. She parts from him rather unwillingly but cheerfully gets to work on another.

Another grandmother, from Morocco, is especially adept at making camels and elephants and shows a keen understanding of how they move. An elderly lady from Tunis is unusually talented in creating faces and her characters are full of expression. One of the graduates of the course has the work delivered to her home daily and picked up when she is through, so that she will not have to make the trip to the centre.

The toys being made at Ein Hat'chelet will become a regular feature among WIZO home industries. In September they will be on display at Beit Beri, where teachers and counsellors from kibbutzim can see them and place orders for their pupils.

Israel's most powerful cobalt machine was put into operation last Sunday at the Rothschild-Hadassah University Hospital in Jerusalem. The "business end" of the cobalt "bomb," whose rays destroy malignant cells, is seen here being set for position by Mr. Moshe Ben-Porath, the hospital's physicist.

Hadassah Photo

Modern Department Store Comes to Haifa

By Ya'acov Ardon

"WOMEN'S wear?" — "Second floor, please."

"Furniture?" — "Two floors up."

"Shoes?" — "Right here on the ground floor, Madam!"

In just over a fortnight, Haifa will have its first city-size department store with such urban features as self-service, a refreshment counter, music while you shop and a home delivery service.

The store, a IL750,000 venture of Hamashbir Latzarchan, occupies the ground floor and two upper stories of a new building in Masaryk Square, the town's busiest business section.

Small brother to the new Hamashbir enterprise at Dizengoff Square in Tel Aviv, the store spreads over 1,740 square metres of floor space, which makes it the largest

"We shall sell all types of household goods except food," Hamashbir Latzarchan Director Raphael Marinov told the press this week. Newlyweds and not-so-newly-weds will be able to furnish and equip their homes with any type of durable goods, from carpets to coffee percolators, from heating stoves to refrigerators. Or you can go to the tailors and have yourself a suit made to measure to suit your shape and purse.

If you have ready cash and are lucky to be employed by a well-known enterprise, Hamashbir Latzarchan will equip you on credit. Against a guarantee by his employer, works committee or provident fund society, any wage earner can buy what he needs and pay his debt by deductions from his monthly salary.

This buy-now, pay-later facility will not be at the expense of the customer, Mr. Marinov said that the store will keep its profit margin down to an average of 18-19 per cent, as against the usual retail rate of 35 per cent and more. Hamashbir Latzarchan executives hope that the turnover will be big enough to make up for the slender profit, and that the ring of the cash register will compete with the music broadcasts on the shopping floors.

The store will employ up to 90 salesgirls and cashiers. Some will be recruited from the company's veteran staff, but most are beginners, partly young girls selected by the youth labour exchange and put through an intensive course in salesmanship and cash registry operation. The courses were organized by the company and the Labour Ministry, to overcome the shortage of qualified sales personnel.

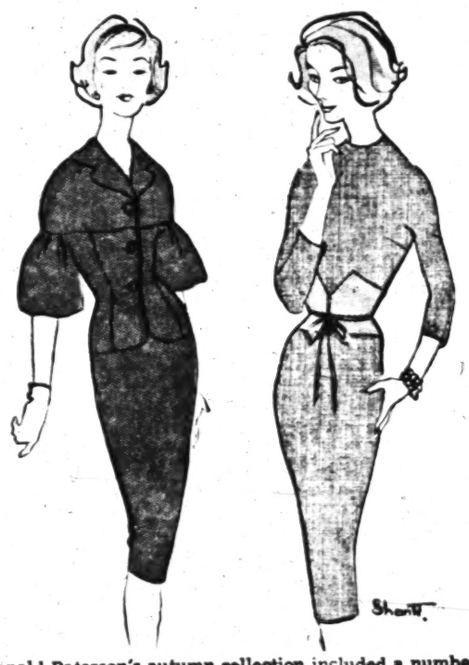
Hamashbir Latzarchan has become keenly customer-is-always-right conscious, realizing that only the satisfied customer always comes back. The department store will be ventilated and humidity-regulated. American experience has shown that customers are in a spending mood only when they feel at ease, physically and emotionally.

PEN FRIENDS

MAUREEN ROSENBERG, 14, of 1500 South Cochran Avenue, Los Angeles 19, California, U.S.A., wishes to correspond with an Israel teenager.

MAUREEN WILKINS, Secretary of the Hobbies Club at the Pillowell School, Lydney, Glos, U.K., writes that this club has no Israel stamps in its collection and would like to contact 11-year-old Israelis who are interested in collecting and exchanging stamps.

WILLIAM MULVILLE, 15, of 17 Bligh Street, Guildford, Sydney, Australia, is interested in having pen friends from Israel. He collects stamps and first-day covers, and plays a little football and tennis.



Ronald Paterson's autumn collection included a number of models with the longer jacket line and slim, below-the-knee, skirt. The yoke, dropping into lantern sleeves, featured in many of his models. The soft tweeds, coming into the shops, could be made up into this autumn suit. A more classical approach by Ronald Paterson in his London collection. The fine tweed dress (on right) is dramatised by a leather cummerbund with a shoe-string tie-belt.

Murmurs and Diseases

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

TWELVE per cent of children in Israel have "heart murmurs" according to a recent article in the "Archives of Diseases in Childhood." The authors, all experienced physicians, listened to the hearts of over 2,000 children and heard some abnormality of the sounds in 240 of them. This figure of 12 per cent is rather more than the nine per cent reported two years ago but much less than for children in England.

How are these "murmurs" caused and, more important from the child's point of view, are they a sign of disease in the heart? When the blood goes through one of the chambers of the heart, the valve guarding the exit snaps shut and the pressure of the blood causes the thin valve to vibrate a little. These vibrations produce sounds which the doctor can hear with his stethoscope (something like "lub-dub") and which synchronize with the pulse. When there is heart disease, usually rheumatic in origin, the valves vibrate more than usual and produce a "murmur."

But many other things besides heart disease can produce murmurs. Some people are born with murmurs which may well mean that their hearts are built in such a way as to cause eddies in the stream of blood and more vibration of the valves. More than 40 per cent of the children in the survey had murmurs which "ran in the family," pointing to an hereditary factor.

Anaemia, where the blood is "thin," upsets the normal heart sounds and so do metabolic diseases. Some children have heart murmurs when they stand up but not when they lie down; others have murmurs when they are out of breath but not otherwise. Many of these "innocent" murmurs disappear with adolescence.

Of the 240 children with heart murmurs two-thirds were perfectly healthy and only eight had proven heart disease. The remaining 70 had other signs which made it possible or probable that heart disease existed. It is often very difficult to decide whether a particular murmur is innocent or not, and often a doctor has to watch the child for months or years to make sure. The decision cannot be made on the character of the murmur alone and many other factors have to be taken into consideration. A recent editorial in "Lancet" suggests that there should be no restriction of the child's activities until the diagnosis of organic heart disease is certain. In these cases it is better *not* to err on the side of caution. How much more is this true in Israel!

in the groove

"Remember When?" — The Platters (MERCURY, produced by Hed Artzi. AN 62-94, LP12") IL13.500.

GOOD listening is provided by the Platters (recently arrested on charges of procuring) in the smooth, lilting style that is all their own on this disc containing 12 favourites of past years. The accent is on sentimental, melancholic and nostalgic songs like "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," "Thanks for the Memory" or "Somebody Loves Me," full of Blues without tears. Presented in straight style and strict beat, they are most danceable into the bargain.

"Let's Dance in Carnival" (DURIUM-Arton, produced by Hed Artzi, AN 62-85, LP12") IL13.500.

THIS is the combined effort of several bands in 16 numbers for dancing in all sorts of "rock": rock lento, rock n'roll, fox rock, mambo rock and just rock, with two cha-cha-chas, a hoola hoop and two foxes thrown in for good measure. The hotter numbers are played by Little Tony and his brothers; Gastone Parigi and his quintet contribute four pieces, with the lyrics sung by the bandleader; Marino Marini gives his version of "I Could Have Danced All Night" ("My Fair Lady") and "Stella! Stella!"; and Bruno Quirinetta, Edoardo Lucchina and Mario Pezzotta complete this well-produced and attractive programme. Good for dancing and for just listening.

"Surprise Party" (VOGUE LD 405-30, produced by Hed Artzi, LP12") IL13.500.

ROGER Duquesne presents nine different ensembles for the 16 numbers on this disc, taking great care to supply variety in the dance steps, including even a Viennese waltz, rather neglected in these releases nowadays. I shan't tell you more, since this is supposed to be a Surprise Party. But you can safely add this disc to your collection of dance music for its utility value at parties at your home. The easy patter of Roger Duquesne linking the separate numbers provides you with an opportunity to take a breath between the dances, which last for 50 minutes on this 12" record.

"Marching Along," Frederick Fennel conducting the Eastman Symphonic Wind Ensemble (Mercury, produced by Hed Artzi—LP12"), IL13.500.

MERCURY'S catalogue as reproduced by Hed Artzi in Israel contains, mostly "highbrow" music but here is a release in a different vein. Displaying an astonishing range of dynamics, colour and speed, brilliant and clear, the band plays with all the pomp the circumstanees require without becoming monotonous. Special emphasis is laid on the percussion instruments, with excellent recording results. The Hi-Fi work is also first-class.

One side of the disc is taken up by six marches by John Philip Souss with "Washington Post," "El Capitan" and "The Stars and Stripes For Ever" exciting as ever. On the reverse "American Patrol," "On the Mall" and a straight-faced performance of "Colonel Bogey" stand out musically. *Y.B.*

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Chess

Problem No. 1267

L. Loshinski & V. Shiff, USSR
"Shachmaty in USSR," 1958

Kg8; Rd1, Rf6; Be7, Bg6; Ktc7, Kth4, Pc3, g5, g7. (10)
Ke5, Qa2, Rf2, Bb1; Ktb7; Pa6, d6, d7, e3, e6. (10)

White mates in Four (4x)

Solutions, Problem No. 1263 (Shechter): 1.Qc6! the strong try. 1.Ba2? is defeated by 1.—Bd6! **Problem No. 1264** (Shinkman): 1.Qh6! f3 2.Qa6 1.—Ke2 2.R f4: 1.—h2 2.Q h2+.

The Tenth Israel Championship will be held in Tel Aviv between October 14 and 31. The following players are listed: Porath (title holder), Czerniak, Aloni, Dr. Oren, Persitz, Gutti, Kreidman, Blumenfeld, Cahane, Shapira, Kagan, Amir, Rozenberg, Potasman and probably Fischer. The final decision concerning the 16th participant and reserves will be taken by the ICF executive following confirmation by the above-mentioned players.

The Third Women's Championship will be held parallel to the men's tournament. Those wishing to take part are requested to apply to the Israel Chess Federation, P.O.B. 4047.

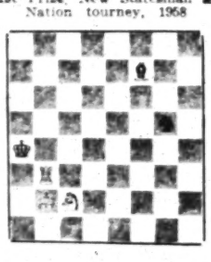
The fate of the **National Team Championship** was decided last Saturday when, in the pre-final round, Lasker defeated Bat Yam by 5:1 (Blumenfeld beating Aloni on board 1) while Zahal drew its match against Jerusalem. Although only one point ahead, Lasker has to play W. Galilee in the final round (September 19) while Zahal will have to confront the much stronger ASA side which defeated the Post-Office Workers by 3½:2½ (the Reti — W.G. match was postponed). So Lasker now heads the table with 24 points, followed by Zahal 23, Jerusalem 20½, ASA 17, Bat Yam 15½, Reti 14½(6), P.O.W. 13, W.G. 11 (6).

The following game was played in the Lasker-Bat Yam match:

Game No. 897
King's Indian Defence
White: Mashian Black: Gutti
1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 g6 3.Ktc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 0-0 6.Be3 Ktbd7 7.Qd2 c5 8.d5 Ktb5 9. 0-0-0 f5 10.e:f g:f 11.Bd3 Ktd6 12.Kt:c2 Qe8 13.Qc2 Kh8! 14.h3? f4 15.Bf2 c6 16.d:c b:c 17.Be4 Kt:e4 18.Kt:e4 Qg6! 19.Rhg1

Friday, August 28, 1959

Problem No. 1268
A. Kopnin, Sverdlovsk
1st Prize, New Statesman & Nation tourney, 1958



Kb2; Rb3 Kte2. (3)
Ka4; Bf7; Kta6. (5)

White to play and win

Bf5 20.g4 f:g 21.Kte2:g3 Kt:g2 22.B:g3 d5 24.e:d c:d 25.R:d5 Ra8. White resigns.

The Israel Problemists Association has put out the August-September issue of "Haproblemal," which is to become a regular bi-monthly publication. In the 1958/11 tourney for two-movers (judge: A. Ellerman), Arieh Grinblat, Zahal, won first prize ("Hatzofe" No. 33) while the second prize went to D.H. Rizzetti for his No. 1159 in **The Jerusalem Post.**

MOSCOW WINS TEAM TOURNAMENT

The USSR team championship, held within the programme of the Second Spartakiad, was won by the Moscow team, led by Botvinnik, Smyslov and Petrosjan, with 28 points out of 45. Leningrad was second with 25½, and Ukraine third with 23½. They were followed by RSFSR and Gruzia 20½ and Latvia 18. In the second group Estonia was first with 28½ out of 45 in front of Bielorussia 26½, Azerbaijan 23, Kasachstan 22, Lithuania 21, Usbekistan 14. Third group: Armenia 23½ out of 36, Kirgizia 19, Tadzikistan 17½, Turkmenia 15½, Moldavia 14½.

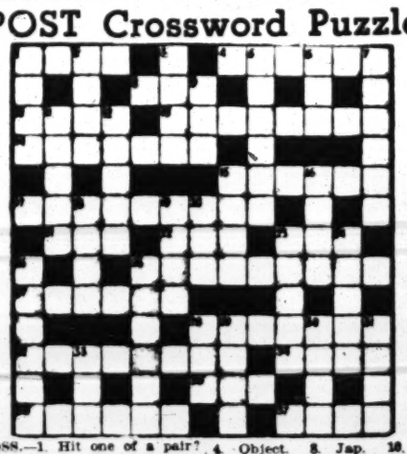
Grandmaster V. Smyslov, who made an excellent showing in the tournament, disposed of Taimanov in only 27 moves:

Game No. 898
Sicilian Defence
White: V. Smyslov Black: M. Taimanov
1.e4 c5 2.Ktc3 Ktc6 3.f4 g6 4.Ktf3 Bg7 5.d3 d6 6.g3 Ktf6 7.Bg2 0-0 8.0-0 Rb8 9.h3 b5 10.g4 b4 11.Kte2 c4 12.Be3 Ba6 13.Kt:d4 Kt:d4 14.B:d4 Qc7 15.Rf2 Rfe8 16.f5 e5 17.f:e f:e 18.e5! Ktd5 19.e:d Qd7 20.d:c Kt:f4 21.B:g7 Q:g7 22.Qd4 Kt:g2+ 23.Q:g7+ K:g7 24.K:g2 B:c4 25.Kte5 B:d5+ 26.Kg3 Re8 27.d7 Black resigns.

The Moscow team was first in the general points score of the Spartakiad with 344 points, ahead of RSFSR (329.5) Leningrad (324) and Ukraine (307).

ELIAHU SHAHAR

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS.—1. Hit one of a pair? 4. One who travelled with Cortes? 8. It makes you lower your head! 10. He made it a habit. 13. He certainly has a thick skull. 14. On the organ, possibly, father is a model of perfection. 15. Where, abroad, boy meets girl? 17. Shuts off supplies, but finally aids, we hear. 21. Express in words. 22. Little Desmond. 23. It's an effort to get some points. 26. Can't he ever be rough? 27. Afghan Tribesman. 28. Diplomat. 32. No crew cut. 34. Don't overlook this message. 35. He's in destroyers. 36. Hot, close and heavy. 37. It'll do to get by with.

DOWN. — 1. Noisy game. 2. Burn her? 3. There's nothing on the hob for him. 5. Some of these people are married. 6. Anybody who's single? 7. How to do a neat job. 9. Teacher of Spanish? 11. Shall wreck the buildings! 12. It gets rammed into a pipe. 15. Most satisfactory. 16. Microscopic trouble-maker. 18. A somewhat boastful word? 19. Place for hesitant Ceylonese. 20. An article from '19 Down" 23. American cross at heart? 24. Scepire, for instance 25. Bob gets the medicine, and upsets it. 26. Harvest, we understand. 28. Music all about us. 29. Weighty city? 30. Drink coal for a change! 31. Are easier to eat than to hold. 33. No score.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION
ACROSS. — 1. Mock (turtle), 4. Object. 8. Jap. 10. Show (girls). 13. Wall-eyed. 14. Sallen-t. 15. Hand-el. 17. Pipe dream. 21. Victorian. 22. Oar. 23. Pro. 26. Worthless (worthless). 27. Ferret. 28. Mariner. 32. (Laughing) Cavalier. 34. No-R.A. 35. Nag. 36. Towers. 37. Weak.

DOWN. — 1. Moss. 2. Cool (your heels). 3. Dawn. 5. Balsam. 6. Ely. 7. Toddle. 9. Pat (rick). 11. Habit. 12. Wiser. 15. Hart (heart). 16. Dire. 18. Poor(box). 19. Root. 20. Ear. 23. Plain. 24. Osier. 25. Offcut. 26. (Sam) Weller. 28. Men. 29. Arab. 30. N-one. 31. Rank. 33. Vow.

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BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

A FUNDAMENTAL ENDPLAY

THERE is little glamour in today's deal; it shows the simplest of endplays, of the type which is likely to occur a couple of times in every session. But it is precisely the frequent repetition of the theme in daily bridge which has prompted us to stress the principle for the benefit of the average player.

S. K Q 5
H. 10 7 5 3
D. A Q 6
C. A 9 3

S. J 7 6 2
H. 4
D. K J 7 2
C. 10 8 7 4

S. A 10 9
H. 4 3
D. 9 4
C. Q 5 2

S. 8
H. K 9 8 6 2
D. 10 8 5 3
C. K J 6

West was dealer, and the bidding went:

West	North	East	South
—	1NT	2S	3H
3S	4H	Db	—

South's free bid was obviously on the lean side, but it was the lesser of two evils. North was of the opinion that four hearts would pay a larger dividend than a double of three spades; as a matter of fact, even with the actually favourable distribution for North-South three spades would just have been defeated.

East won the opening lead with the ace of spades and switched to the five of clubs, removing dummy's ace. A trump was returned; East made his ace and played the deuce of clubs.

Now declarer was at the crossroads. West's raise was obviously founded on some scattered strength plus a singleton heart, meaning that East would needs make another trump trick; having at least one more visible loser in diamonds South was compelled to risk the club finesse. When the latter succeeded, South followed up with a second round of trumps, proving the anticipated uneven split. He could now count East for five spades, three hearts and at least three clubs; this would leave him with a doubleton diamond at the most, paving the way for an easy stripping process with a throw-in at the end.

Declarer continued with a diamond to dummy's queen, discarded a second diamond on the queen of spades and ruffed the last spade. The king of clubs came next, and this again was followed by the ace of diamonds. It mattered little whether East had a second diamond or not; he was next forcibly thrown into the lead with a trump and, having nothing left but spades, he had to oblige South with the coveted opportunity to stuff his last diamond whilst ruffing in dummy.

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